The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,054.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	,, 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	,, 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,, 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	,, 0 4
Back Numbers	,, 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale :—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 38
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

[illegible] advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable [illegible] special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave Tuticorin	4
,, Rutnagherry	27	,, Colombo	5
,, Vingorla	27	,, Galle	6
,, Carwar	28	,, Negapatam	9
,, Mangalore	29	,, Madras	11
,, Cannanore	30	,, Coconada	13
,, Tellicherry	30	,, Vizagapatam	14
	Oct.		
,, Calicut	1	,, Bimlipatam	14
,, Beypore	1	,, Gopaulpore	15
,, Cochin	2	,, False Point	16
,, Allepey	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

	Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	6
,, Guadur	21	,, Bushire	7
,, Muscat	23	,, Linga	10
,, Bunder Abbas	[illegible]	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Linga	[illegible]	,, Muscat	13
,, Bushire	29	,, Guadur	15
	Oct.		
,, Fao	1	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSORAH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)

The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Alexandria	39	25		9-10	
Messina	45	32		12	
Naples	47	33		13	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.
INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. BAGHDAD are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
AND
24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-MEASUREMENT forwarded FREE on application.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.
(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

G. NICOLL & Co.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co, Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 19th September, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI	First Class Rs. 600	Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON.	,, ,, 650	,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. AVOCA, (1,481 tons, and 250 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FRESH OILMANSTORES BY BATGER & Co., LONDON.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the remainder of the Invoice of Fresh Oilmanstores by Batger and Co., London, established 1748, consisting of assorted Tart Fruits, 1 lb. tins, assorted Jams such as Cherries, Gooseberries, Red Currants, Greengage, Plums, Apricots and Peaches, Orange Marmalade, Red and Black Currant Jellies, bottled assorted candied Peel, and bottles assorted Pickles.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Carriage, &c., at Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at or about 12 o'clock, noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell at his residence, Belmont House, Belvedere Hill, Mazagon, the household furniture, carriages, &c., of Alexander Miller, Esq., comprising a set of electro-plated spoons and forks, cruet frames, salvers, handsome white and green breakfast and dinner services, glassware, cutlery, and furniture of richly carved blackwood, such as reclining and conversation couches, drawing-room, pier, side, washing and dressing tables, easy, predieu, drawing-room, folding and arm chairs, sideboard, a large four-post bedstead, camp cots, screens, chests of drawers, book and hatstands, toilet glasses, pictures, table and hanging argand lamps, flower vases, dispense and bathroom furniture, copper cooking pots, plants, &c., &c.

At 2 p.m.

A very light English-built double-seated Sociable, by Jones, Southampton, made to order.

There will be no catalogues, but the property will be on view, three days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1871.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BYCULLA.

On THURSDAY, the 21st day of September 1871, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, by virtue of the power contained in an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 15th day of February 1870, and by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Ramjee Waghojee Gholay and Luximon Ramjee Gholay, the following landed properties :

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of fuzandaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house or hereditaments and premises standing and erected thereon, situate at Byculla Foras Road, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting towards the north of the said Byculla Foras Road, and bounded as follow :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house belonging to the Church of Nossa Senhora de Rozario, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the house of Sewjee Raghowjee, and on or towards the south by the said Byculla Foras Road, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Ramjee Waghojee Gholay and Luximon Ramjee Gholay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-three (263) square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 99.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant fuzandaree ground situate at Byculla Foras Road aforsaid, in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting on or towards the north by a private passage leading from the said Byculla Foras Road, and bounded on the east, west, north and south by public passages, also leading from the said Byculla Foras Road, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Ramjee Wagojee Gholay and Luximon Ramjee Gholay, containing by admeasurement eight hundred and fifty-five (855) square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1871.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

An Invoice of Crockeryware consisting of Fancy Teapots, Jugs Parian Busts, Flower Vases, Fancy Toys, &c.

Few articles of Platedware, such as Teapots, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Butterpots, Table Candlesticks, &c.

At 1 p.m.

A Pallanquin-shape Office Shigram
An English-built Buggy
A Bay Australian Brougham Horse
A Grey Galloway.
And any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COSTLY JEWELLERY, &c.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and costly Jewellery, &c., consists of valuable diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, pearl head-dresses, valuable diamond and ruby brooches, ear-rings, costly gold lever chronometer and keyless watches, loose brilliants, silver table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at The Wilderness, Mazagon.

On MONDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of W. C. Penson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

TO BE LET.—The Wilderness, Mazagon. Apply to BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

Now Ready,

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—At the suggestion of Municipalities and other large buyers, we have REDUCED the PRICE of VICTORIA and WASHINGTON STREET LAMPS to Rs. 20 and Rs 15 respectively, and the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps to Rs. 7.

We have on sale best refined KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO, and other AMERICAN IMPORTS.

FARNHAM & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
- Great Indian Peninsula Railway
- Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
- Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
- Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
- Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
- East Indian Railway
- Punjaub and Delhi Railways.
- Scinde Railway.
- Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
- Eastern Bengal Railway.
- Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
- Great Southern of India Railway.
- Madras Railway.

Steam Navigation Companies :—
- P. & O. Co.
- Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
- Messageries Maritimes.
- Austrian Lloyds.
- Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
- Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
- British India Steam Navigation Company.
- Bombay Steam Ferries.
- China Steamers.
- Indus Steam Flotilla.
- Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
- Irrawady Flotilla.
- India General Steam Navigation Company.

Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
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Route to Simla.
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Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—
Bombay and Poona :—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay :—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona :—Messrs. Treacher & Co. and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria :—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London :—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The s.s. CHINA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. CANDIA, from Southampton, 19th August 1871.
UNACCELERATED CARGO Ex
S. S. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 12th August 1871.
,, ISTRIAN, from Liverpool, 13th August 1871.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. & O. Company.

NOTICE.—TENDERS, to be delivered on MONDAY the 25th inst., are invited for POREBUNDER STONE WORK, WALLING, and FACING of the SECOND FLOOR of the NATIVE GENERAL HOSPITAL, and CHUNAM PLASTERING of the POST OFFICE.

Forms of Tender, and further information may be obtained at the Office of the ARCHITECTURAL EXECUTIVE ENGINEER and SURVEYOR.

New Secretariat Building, Bombay, 16th Sept. 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MATERIAL and ERECTION of THREE IRON SCREW PILE BRIDGES, on the 10th, 14th, and 18th Miles, East of Hooblee, on the Hooblee and Guduk Road, Dharwar Collectorate.

2. Sections of the Nullahs at the proposed sites, with a Memorandum of information for persons proposing to tender, can be seen at the Office, during office hours, of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

3. No guarantee is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

4. For any further information that may be required, apply by letter to the Undersigned.

C. A. GOODFELLOW, Major, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division.

LIST of UNCLAIMED LETTERS that have accumulated in the BOMBAY GENERAL POST OFFICE from 11th August to 10th September 1871—

Brown, P.
Burns, W.
Cox, J. W. F.
Colcon, J.
Clarke, T. C.
Chapple.
Corner, E. E.
Dinshaw & Co.
DeGronsilliers, E.
Daniel, J. N.
Flukes, J. H.
Gardiner, C., Mrs.
Graham, R. R.
Goodsir, J. W.
Geoghegan, S.
Griffs, E., Mrs.
Grigsby, W.
Hopkyns, W. H.
Henson, J., Mrs.
Hall, R.
Hosting, J.
Helliwell, R.
Hindle, M. W.
Jones, J.
Jones, C. R.
Keyes, G.
Lovel, W. D.
Latham, J. H.
McEwen & Co.
Munden.
Macnoon, B. B.
Masters, W.
Miller, Dr.
Morley, E. S., Mrs.
Morris, J.
Martinez, A.
Marsh, J., Mrs.
Middleton, T. D.
Neal, M.
Nisen, Wm.
Neilson, W.
Nutty, R. H.
Owen, A. W., Lieut., N. I.
Primrose, D.
Pearse, J.
Rughoonath Gopal.
Robert, J.
Ross, J. C.
Stephenson, S. V., Captain.
Scott & Co.
Stevenson, A.
The Secy. Co-operative Society.
The Manager Oriental Magazine
Wilson, J.
Whiltshire, J., Mrs.
Woulf Salamon Lichtermann.

Bombay General Post Office, 15th September 1871.

JOHN MOIR AND SON,
ABERDEEN,

Would direct the attention of their Customers to the following New Preparations :—

STRAWBERRIES IN SYRUP for Ices, Omelettes, &c. In this Preparation the fine flavour of the Aberdeen Strawberries is perfectly retained, and the quality will be found unequalled.
MELTON MOWBRAY PIES for Breakfast and Luncheon.
KIPPERED MACKEREL.
CORNED BRISKET OF BEEF.
HOME FRUITS IN SYRUP.
SMOKED SAUSAGES.
ABERDEEN SAVOURY SAUSAGES.

J. M. & S. are now sending out their Jams, Jellies, and Tart Fruits of this Season's Preserving of very superior quality.

These articles may be had Retail of the best Provisioners throughout the world, or Wholesale at the

ABERDEEN PRESERVED PROVISION FACTORY,
56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.

N.B.—All Tins sent out by us, in addition to our usual Labels, are stamped "J. MOIR & SON, ABERDEEN." None other are genuine.

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

These Cigars are manufactured, under special agreement, of the best quality of Tobacco, and put up expressly for this Company.

			Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of		250	3 12	4 4
Ditto	ditto	500	7 0	8 0
"HAVANAH"	ditto	150	3 0	3 4
Ditto	ditto	250	4 4	4 12
Ditto	ditto	500	8 0	9 0
"LEISURE HOUR"	ditto	250	4 0	4 8
Ditto	ditto	500	7 8	8 8
"Office" (very similar to the former Burmah muster)	ditto	100	1 6	1 8
Ditto ditto	ditto	500	6 12	7 4
Ditto ditto	ditto	1,000	12 8	14 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BISCUITS :

IMPORTED OVERLAND, FROM
HUNTLEY AND PALMER
AND
PEEK, FREAN AND CO.

A. B. C. (the Children's Biscuits); ABERNETHY (dry reed); ALBERT (agreeable pic-nic or wine); ARROWROOT (good soft for children); *BRITANNIA; BROWN MEAL (crisp); COMBINATION; CAPTAIN'S (thick or thin); CRACKER (thin cheese); CRACKNEL; DIGESTIVE (brown meal); FANCY MACHINE (crisp, slightly sweet); *FANCY SWEET; GINGER NUT; HARD MIXED; *JOUJOU (light fancy); LUNCH (plain dry); MILK (crisp dry); *NAPOLEON (sweet); NICNAC (fancy sweet); *PALACE VARIETIES (rich sweet); PEARL (soft, slightly sweet); PRINCE OF WALES (plain); TEA (slightly sweet); TOURIST (plain dry); WATER (thin crisp cheese);

Cash.	Each.	Credit.
Rs. 0 12	1 lb. tins	Rs. 0 14
1 4	2 lb. tins	1 8

MIXED FANCY AND SPICE NUT.

Rs. 0 14	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 0
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

EUGENIE.

Light sweet, flavoured with Vanilla.

Rs. 1 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 2
1 8	2 lb. tins	1 12

KARLSBAD FAVORITE AND SUGAR WAFER.

Rs. 1 4	1 lb. tins	Rs. 1 8

GINGER WAFER.

Rs. 1 12	2 lb. tins	Rs. 2 0

ORANGE AND LEMON DESSERT.

Rs. 2 0	1 lb. tins	Rs. 2 4

STORE DEPARTMENTS
OF
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,
UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY,
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 annas 6 pies per yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1871.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c. and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NOTICES.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

INDORE STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of BURMAH TEAK and CREOSOTED PINE SLEEPERS for the above Works.

Full particulars may be learnt on application (by letter only) to the undersigned. Tenders must be forwarded to him on or before the 15th of October next, at which date they will be submitted for the orders of Government.

CRAWFORD CAMPBELL,
Superintending Engineer Indore State Railway.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Mhow, 10th August 1871.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same.

BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF INDIA : WHY SO COSTLY ? By C. S. Thomason, Captain, Royal Bengal Engineers. 8vo. Sewed. Price 12 Annas. KING, KING, & Co., Bombay; King, Hamilton, & Co., Calcutta; and Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland	1s. 11½d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight	1s. 10 15/16d. ,,
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards	1s. 10½d. ,,
For smaller sums	1s. 10 11/16d. ,,

H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 1st October 1871, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN at Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 for each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that about 350 REMOUNTS will be required by Government this Season to complete the Mounted Corps of this Presidency with Horses.

A Committee will be assembled in Bombay in the months of November, December 1871, and January, February, March, 1872, for the purchase of Horses.

The Committee will be instructed to take a fair proportion of all breeds of Horses brought to the Market, viz, Arab or Gulf Horses, Cape or Colonial Horses, Northern or Country-bred Horses, provided they fulfil the requirements of Government in height, size, bone and blood.

J. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, (both days inclusive), for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 165 of 1870.

FRAMJI DHANJIBHAI BOTTLEWALA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, and his wife, JAIRBAI, both residing at Girgaum, in the Island of Bombay...Plaintiffs.

vs.

[redacted]

such claims, in writing, in my Office, in the Court House, within one month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree.—Dated this 6th day of September 1871.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

THE OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY (Rs. 250) per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1871, being at the rate of 25 per cent. on the Paid-up Capital, will be PAID on and after the 18th INSTANT, by the Undersigned, to the Registered Shareholders of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th September 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (SIXTY RUPEES) per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after the 20th instant, by the Undersigned, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood in the Register on the 5th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 26th day of September, instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, when the following Special Resolution will be proposed in terms of the 51st Section of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, and under the Power to that effect conferred by Section 12 of the same Act :—

That the present Capital of the Company be increased by the issue of 500 additional Shares, of the nominal value of Rs. 400 each, of which Rs. 350 shall be immediately paid up. That the said Shares shall be offered in the first instance at Rs. 450 each, or a Premium of Rs 100 per Share, to the Shareholders of the Company who shall be entitled to the said Shares on making Application for the same, on or before the 1st day of November next, in the PROPORTION of ONE SUCH NEW SHARE for every FOUR SHARES standing in the name of the Shareholder or Shareholders so applying for the same on the Register Books of the Company on the said 1st day of November next, and the said Shares, or so many of them as may be so applied for, shall be allotted by the Directors to the said Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid on payment of the sum of Rs. 450 per Share as aforesaid. And that any and all the Shares of the said New Issue which shall not be so applied for and allotted in manner aforesaid, or which shall remain unallotted after such allotment shall have been made to such Shareholders in the proportion aforesaid, shall be disposed of and issued by the Directors in such manner, and at such times, as they may deem proper.

The Premium realized on said New Issue shall be carried to credit of a Reserve Fund.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1871.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

AGRA DISTRICT.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of WORKS on the proposed Line of Railway, from Agra to Sambhur Junction Station, a distance of 185½ miles, more or less, with probable extension to Ajmere and Sambhur Lake (a further length of about 53 miles), are hereby invited.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole work, or for the work in divisions, as will be set forth in the conditions of tenders, forms for which will be attached to the Specification.

English Material, for the most part, and Sleepers, will be supplied by Government to the Contractor at Agra.

The works will be paid for by Government on a Schedule of Rates. Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of the Several Descriptions of Work to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, together with Plans and Sections of Line, and some Drawings to show the general character of the structures, will be on view on week days at the Office of the Public Works Department, Calcutta, from Monday the 4th September, till Saturday, 30th September 1871, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Copies of the Specification of Works, General Terms of Contract, Schedule of Works to which Contractors will attach Prices, and Bill of Approximate Quantities, may be obtained on written application to the Undersigned, during the term above-mentioned, on payment of a fee of Rs 50 (fifty) as earnest money, which will not be returned.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, may be deposited at the Public Works Office, Calcutta, up to 4 p.m. of the 30th September 1871, or may be despatched by post, registered, to the above address at Simla, so as to be delivered there not later than the evening of the 4th October, after which day no Tenders will be received.

The Government of India do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Govt. of India,
W. C. FURNIVALL,
Superintending Engineer, Agra District, Rajpootana Railway.
P. W. Department, Somerset Buildings, Strand, Calcutta.

FOR SALE, the property of an OFFICER going to ENGLAND :—

No. 1.—A DARK BAY AUSTRALIAN GELDING, by Prince William, 15-3, 4 years' old, landed in Bombay last May, and promises to make a very handsome Charger. Price—Rs. 1,200.

No. 2.—A BAY ARAB GELDING, 14-2½, 6 years' old, high caste, very handsome, has been regularly ridden with troops, and is a perfect Charger. Price—Rs. 900.

No. 3.—A BAY ARAB, 14-1½, 6 years' old, a good Stepper, has been in harness and rides well, and would make a good Charger. Price—Rs. 600.

The above are believed to be perfectly sound.

No. 4.—A BUGGY, in first-rate order, complete with Lamps, &c., with English Patent Axles and Lancewood Shafts, bought last February, and is equal to new. A handsome Turn-out. Price—Rs. 600.

No. 5.—A Set of Plated Single Harness, English, in good order. Rs. 75.

No. 6.—A SWISS COTTAGE TENT, made by Messrs Bajkhan & Co., Futtehghur, 10 feet square; with Carpets, Cheeks, complete, double fly, and almost equal to new. Price—Rs. 327.

Apply to R. FELL AND SON, Auctioneers.

Poona, 12th September 1871.

NOTICES.

SALE OF

BOOTS AND SHOES

AT

J. & W. WATSON & CO.'S,

ALL

LAST SEASON'S STOCK,

TO BE CLEARED OUT AT HALF PRICE.

8th AUGUST 1871.

MONSOON SEASON.

IMPORTANT
TO
TRAVELLERS AND OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

THE following REQUISITES are procurable READY FOR USE, or made to order at a very short Notice at the undermention low Rates for Cash from the

ESTABLISHMENT
OF
ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

		Rs. a.			Rs. a.
Deck Suits		17 0			
Overland Suits, best Blue Serge		27 0			
Warm Suits		35 0			
Over Coats, lined		35 0			
Inverness Capes		30 0 to 35 0			
Whitney Rugs		12 8	15 8		18 8
Rug Straps, wide Bridle Leather		2 0			
Sleeping Suits, each ...6-8, 7-8,		10 0	17 0		17 8
Dressing Gowns		10 0	17 0		23 0
Pyjamas	six for	13 8	18 8		
Oxford Shirts, with Collar attached	six	37 0			
Taffeta, a new material	six	37 0			
Printed Cambric, Collars attached	six	22 8			
French Printed, Collars attached	six	28 0			
White Shirts, Fine Longcloth	six	22 8			
White Shirts, Linen Fronts and Cuffs	six	28 0			
Flannel Shirts, thoroughly shrunk	six	49 0			
Best Silk and Wool, neat patterns Shrunk	six	52 0			
Merino Under-Vests	six	19 0			
Superfine ditto	six	24 0			
Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, Washed and Hemd. per doz.		10 8	12 8	13 8	16 8
Cotton Socks, ...per doz.		11 0			
Fine Fancy Stripes		12 8	14 8	16 8	
Merino, Fancy and Plain		15 0	16 8	18 0	
Bathing Drawers, Striped and Plain	six for	11 0			
Railway Portmanteaus		23 8 to 25 0			
Overland Trunks		25 0 to 28 0			
Ladies' Trunks, fitted with Tray, &c.		40 0 to 45 0			
Soiled Linen Bags		4 12 to 5 12			
Black Hide Bags		10 0			
Courier Bags		6 8 to 8 8			
Travelling Hats		5 0 to 6 8			
Scarves, un-made, from		1 12 to 3 4			
Made Sailor's Knott		1 2 to 2 12			
Overland Chairs		10 0 to 12 8			
Travelling Pillows		1 12	2 0		
Pillow Cases, each		1 8			
Sheets, Horrockses' per pair		9 8			

WHITE HELMETS.

FOR MILITARY AND CIVIL WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
White Regulation Helmets, fitted with Chin Strap.	14 8	16 0
White Regulation Helmets, extra quality with Chin Strap	16 0	18 0
White Hunting Helmets, wide brim	13 8	15 0
Do. do. extra quality	16 0	18 0
Drab Hunting Helmets, wide brim	8 8	10 0
Small Hats for evening wear	from 5 0 to 7 0	6 0 8 0

BRACES,

BEST MAKES ONLY.

Guyot's French Braces	1 14	2 0
Do. best quality	2 0	2 0
Light, Leather, very strong	2 0	2 0
Scarlet, Berlin	2 0	2 0
White, do.	2 0	2 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY,
22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,
BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, BYCULLA.
AND
EAST STREET, POONA.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. and O. Co.'s s.s. INDUS, A CHOICE SELECTION of MILLINERY, &c., For the POONA SEASON, consisting of—

Bonnets, Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Hair Chignons in every shade, Frizettes, Pads, &c.

Silks, Satins, Reps, Prints, Cambrics, Velveteen, Black Velvet, &c.

Ball Dresses in great variety, Camisoles, Lace sets, Mantles, Velveteen Jacquettes, Ball Room Fans, Lace Tunics, and Flounces and Corsets of best manufacture.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR WEDDINGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CLOTHING, &c., &c.

THE GOODS WILL BE OPENED THIS WEEK AT POONA.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance for Payment in Bombay.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

Bombay, 12th July 1871.

MESSRS. BOURNE & SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS
OF
SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,
Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business
WILL BE OPENED IN
BOMBAY,
ON 1st NOVEMBER 1871,
on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

Having become the Proprietors of these Works, we are prepared to undertake the execution of all description of IRON WORKS, CASTINGS, &c.

Estimates will be given, on application to Mr. Ed. Robson, on the premises, or by letter to our Offices, in Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50. The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale :—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES—POONA AND SIMLA.

THE INDIAN DEFICIT AND THE INCOME TAX :

By J. M. MACLEAN. London : 1871.

A few Copies of this Pamphlet are on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price, One Rupee each.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is a bold Pamphlet, and we cannot call it a bad one.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

Mr. Maclean's *brochure* has the merit of introducing a distinct variation on this protracted discussion.—*Times of India.*

Mr. Maclean is a very accomplished man.—*Indian Economist.*

ROBERT BROWN,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
22, MARINE STREET, FORT,

BEGS to call the attention of ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and others to his well selected STOCK of SANITORY and other FITTINGS. Parties requiring the supplying or fixing of the same, will find it advantageous to have them direct from the Tradesman, whose confidence is based on his own practical knowledge attained by many years' experience. The undermentioned are a few of the articles, whose prices or estimates can be given :—

SANITORY WORK.

English Pan Valve Water Closets.
Shank's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Jenning's Pan Valve Water Closets.
Hooper's Pan Valve Water Closets, for native use.

Cradle or flat back Urinals, with Jenning's self-acting tradle arrangements.

Lavatories with all fittings complete, of very superior Patterns, Baths, Pumps, &c.

ZINC WORK.

Ornamental O. G. Gutters, made from any sketch they may be sent, Roof Caps, Ridging, Cresting, &c.

CAST IRON WORK.

Cast Iron Piping for Rain Water or underground purposes.

BRASS WORK.

Brass Valves and Cocks of all descriptions, and all material required for Sanitory or Irrigation purposes.

Illustrated Books or Loose Sheets can be sent for selection of Patterns on application, and to be returned after inspection.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).

CALCUTTA AND ALLAHABAD.

UNDER EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT

First Class ACCOMMODATION; with WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER of the best quality only, at reasonable prices.

ENGLISH HOTEL,
BRITISH HOTEL LANE,
APOLLO STREET.

THIS Hotel is fitted up and furnished [redacted] most complete manner; no expense has been spared to render it the most commodious and comfortable Establishment both for Gentlemen and Families to be found in Bombay.

The Sleeping Apartments and Sitting Rooms are replete with every convenience, and the strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the premises. The Table will be found to be abundantly supplied with viands of unrivalled excellence, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The Wines, Liquors, and Beer are of the very best description, supplied from the most celebrated houses in the London and Continental Markets. The Proprietor confidently recommends this Establishment to the patronage of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a home at moderate charges.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated, and within five minutes of the Railway Station and the Apollo Bunder.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE, Proprietor.

THE ESPLANADE HOTEL,

WATSON'S BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

SITUATED in the most central part of Bombay, facing the Sea, within five minutes' walk of all the Government, Merchants', and Public Offices, both Railway Stations, the Band-stand, and adjoining the Apollo Bunder, where the Mails are landed and Passengers embark for Europe.

There are three Floors of very lofty Apartments, containing upwards of 120 BED ROOMS, and BED and SITTING ROOMS en suite—all furnished with the best description of ENGLISH FURNITURE, and with every necessary to ensure comfort.

On the First Floor are Public and Private Dining Rooms, sufficient to accommodate upwards of 200 Guests; a Reading Room, and Public and Private Billiard Rooms, furnished with five of Thurston's best Tables.

The Table is liberal, and the Wines are of the highest class.

Travellers by the B. B. and C. I. Railway should book to the Marine Lines Station, and by the G. I. P. Railway to the Boree Bunder Station.

Carriages and Servants from the Hotel wait the arrival of each Train.

The ESPLANADE is the only Hotel in Bombay that is conducted entirely by Europeans, and it is patronised by all the English and Foreign Nobility visiting India.

W. MAULE,
Manager.

STANDARD METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BAROMETERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
ANEROID	18 0	20 0
Do. with Thermometer	22 8	25 0
ANEROID, for the pocket, with enamelled dial.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. with engraved metal dial, and Thermometer	45 0	50 0
ANEROID, compensated, and with revolving altitude scale	54 0	60 0
ANEROID, with revolving altitude scale and Thermometer	58 0	65 0
STANDARD, on the Kew principle	108 0	120 0

THERMOMETERS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
KEW OBSERVATORY, of the Meteorological Office and Admiralty pattern, with verification from the Kew Observatory	10 8	12 0
MAXIMUM, Self-Registering, with raised metal scale, mounted on oak for garden purposes (an excellent instrument for ordinary use)	8 0	9 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	4 8	5 0
MAXIMUM, self-registering, with enamelled Tube and polished boxwood scale	9 8	10 8
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named	5 12	6 8
MAXIMUM, Professor PHILLIP'S STANDARD SELF-REGISTERING, Engine divided on the stem, and mounted, with indelible porcelain scale, on oak	18 8	21 0
MINIMUM, to correspond with the last-named.	18 8	21 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the pair in a neat pocket mahogany case, as arranged for Dr. Livingstone and Captains Speke and Grant	35 0	40 0
MAXIMUM and MINIMUM, the "Alpine Club" pair, in case complete	22 8	25 0
POCKET, in revolving case, 4 inch	9 8	10 8
Do. do. 6 inch	10 8	12 0
"TERRESTRIAL RADIATION" Maximum and Minimum, on brass pedestals complete, each	22 8	25 0
FORTY PATTERNS OF THERMOMETERS, each from	1 12 to 65 0	

RAIN GAUGES.

THE INTER-TROPICAL, expressly fitted for the suddenly heavy downfall of India	18 0	20 0
CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING	90 0	100 0

OZONOMETER.

Dr. Schonbein's, with Ozone cage	18 0	20 0

AN ASSORTMENT OF METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS ALWAYS ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
IMPORTERS OF
METEOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BOUNEVIALLE AND SIBILLE,
WINE AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY, No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
BORDEAUX, No. 29, ALLEES DE TOURNY.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF CLARET, PER P. & O. STEAMER NUBIA.

			Qts.	Pts.
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own brand) per doz.		Rs.	14 0	7 8
St. JULIEN MEDOC ditto		do	10 0	5 8
CLARET—Ordinaire (L. Assemat)		do	8 0	...
Do Szegszardi, Hungarian		do	...	8 6
Do Hermitage (a good after-dinner Wine)		do	23 0	...
Do Barsac (White)		do	18 0	...
Do Chablis do		do	18 0	...
Do Chateau Margaux		do	28 0	...
BRANDY—Exshaw, No. 1		do	35 0	...
Do do No. 2		do	30 0	...
Do Hennessy 3 stars * * *		do	29 0	...
Do do 2 do * *		do	24 0	...
Do do 1 do *		do	21 8	...
Do Denis Mounie		do	21 0	...
Do Martell		do	21 0	...
Do Pinet Castillon		do	21 0	...
And other well-known Brandies.				
SHERRY—Chillingworth's		do	25 0	...
Do "Flying Horse" brand		do	18 0	...
PORT—Chillingworth's		do	25 0	...
Do Graham's		do	18 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—Jaquesson's		do	30 0	...
OLD TOM—Swaine and Boord's		do	15 0	...
HOLLANDS GIN—15 quart bottles.		do	23 8	...
IRISH WHISKEY		do	16 0	...
VERMOUTH		do	...	7 0
JAMAICA RUM		do	18 0	...
BEER—Bass's, bottled by Stone		do	5 12	3 12
Do Tennent's		do	4 12	3 0
GUINESS'S STOUT		do	5 0	3 8

Also on hand, BEER by Alsopp, Atkins, &c.

Orders from Up-country for Goods of all descriptions will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Messrs. B. & S. have the pleasure to inform Messes, Clubs, and the Trade, that they can, if desired, address their Orders direct to their Bordeaux House.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
This fine Wine, in original cases as landed, quarts per dozen	36 0	40 0
Do. in pints, per dozen	20 0	22 0

Extra charge for examination and repacking, Rs. 2 per case.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

WANTED, a FOUR-IN-HAND DRAG, with Silver Mounted Harness complete, quite new and of English manufacture.

Also a team of FOUR YOUNG WALERS; fast, sound, and thoroughly broken in to a Four-in-hand in any place.

Apply, with full particulars, to BABOO RAJ CHUNDER DOSS, Clerk, Simla.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE FOR GENTLEMEN.—Terms Moderate.—The House is pleasantly situated in a healthy locality commanding a full view of Malabar Hill, Back Bay, the Maidan, Apollo Pier, and Harbour. About 8 minutes' walk from the Dockyard, Fort. Good Stabling if required. Terms, &c, apply to 8 Grant's Buildings, 2nd Floor.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious two-storied HOUSE, at the corner of Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral and adjoining the "Times of India" Office.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Offices, in Church Gate Street.

A spacious Godown in Church Lane, Fort.

Several APARTMENTS fit for Dwellings in Tod Street, Fort.

Two BUNGALOWS at Lower Colaba.

One BUNGALOW at Mazagon, situated on the property known as "Unjeer-Baug."

The PREMISES on the Breach Candy Road, lately occupied by Mr. Harry Hibbert.

The well-known BUNGALOW at Bandora Point, called the "Land's End."

A commodious BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, the former residence of the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

One BUNGALOW at Poona, Civil Lines, near the Railway Station.

For the October Season.—A BUNGALOW at MATHERAN (with Furniture), situated on one of the best sites of the Hill, and commanding an excellent view.

Apply to NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, at the Office of the Honorable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.

NOTICES.

WM. WATSON AND CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
23, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY PROPERTIES IN

[redacted]

digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.
BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL.

23 feet long	seats for 8 persons	complete from £145.
30 feet long	seats for 14 persons	complete from £195.
37 feet long	seats for 20 persons	complete from £245.
43 feet long	seats for 30 persons	complete from £360.
50 feet long	seats for 60 persons	complete from £650.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use on arrival.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carring cargo or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers specially designed for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & HEDLEY,
Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.
Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS
Has been introduced by
J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,
Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the
AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,
Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE, combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS
Are also Sole Manufacturers of the
INDIAN REGULATION CORK HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER.
Manufactory—24, GT. CHARLOTTE ST., BLACKFRIARS, S.E.,
Sample Rooms—98, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.,
London.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should invariably be destroyed when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands. Every cork is branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
Soho Square, London.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MODERATE inquiry for New Bank of Bombay (1st Issues) shares at Rs. 635. Little doing in other shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Noml. value ℘ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	635
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Iss. Issue	180
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	93
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218·3·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
......	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43·10·2	do.	Ditto	
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
......	£18	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,555
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	147
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	935
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil.	Port Canning	405

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	430
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,000
200	2,000	all	265do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,175
200	500	all	68do.	Do New	540
500	1,800	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,400
350	2,000	all	200 ps	East India Press Co.	3,200
150	8,500	all	1000 "	Fort Press Co.	9,000
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	985
200	6,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.s	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,100
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	605
12	2,500	all	250 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
225	2,000	1,000	250 "	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	3,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,003
100	1,500	all		Carwar Company	825

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,575 nl.
600	1,250	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,340
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,660
150	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800 nl.
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,015x-d
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280x-d
750	2,000	all		Dhurumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,400
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,120
930	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2,700
690	2,500	2,400		Royal	2,325 nl.

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	840
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co.	36
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
8,000	250	all	6 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
......	95	19½	"	Do. China	1
......	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

......	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co ...	8

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅜d. to 1s. 10 15/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 9th September 1871.

Open 1,274 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	71,750	12	9
Merchandize	1,79,719	9	1
Electric Telegraph	842	12	0
Earth Trains	3,192	4	0
Total Rs.	2,55,505	5	10
Corresponding week last year open 1,184½ miles. Total Rs	1,87,153	13	3
Increase	68,351	8	7

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Ketchen, Captain, Bombay Infantry, from furlough, from England.

Shepherd, Lieutenant, Bengal Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

Richards, Colonel, Staff Corps, from sick leave, from England.

Wakefield, Surgeon, Medical Service, from sick leave, from England.

Christian, Captain, Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

Watling, Lieutenant, 23rd Native Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

Harpur, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Sattara.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Curran, Assistant Surgeon, 83rd Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

Hardtman, Lieutenant, 83rd Regiment, to join, to Poona.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 14th September, 1871.

With reference to Division Order No. 314 of the 5th instant, Col. MacLeod, 2nd Grenadier Regt. N.I., is appointed President of the Committee of Management for the Assault of Arms, vice Col. Whitehill, 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

24 men of H. M.'s 3rd Hussars under the command of Lieut. Hilton are expected at Poona on Saturday next, for the purpose of attending the Rifle meeting. On arrival to be attached to the General Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 9.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Gov. Gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. G Pedder, B A., of the Bo. C. S. to officiate as Com. of the Nagpore Division, in the Central Provinces, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Bernard, or until further orders.

3rd grade Sub-Asst. Surg. Baboo Jodonauth Ghose, attached to the Satkeera Disp in the Lower Prov., is is promoted to the 2nd grade with effect from the 1st May 1871.

The services of the Rev. R. Colquhoun, Offg. Chap. of Morar, are re-placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. Prov. with effect from the 14th ult.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. C. Lane, Dep. Supt., 2nd grade, Gt. Trig Sur. in Notification No. 137 of the 18th ult. is cancelled.

Subject to the approval of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, the Gov. Gen. in Coun, has been pleased to appoint Mr. W. W. Hunter, LL D., to be Dir. Gen. of Statis. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Vicy. and Gov. Gen. in Council has learnt with satisfaction that the Jaghirdars of Jussoo and Geroli, in Bundlecund, have remitted transit duties generally within their respective Jaghirs.

H. E. the Vicy. and Gov. Gen. in Coun. is pleased to notify that, by virtue of the extension to Mysore of the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act IX. of 1871, all previously existing rules on the subject are superseded from this date.

Col. J. Watson, C.B. & V C., Comd., 13th Beng. Cav., to be comdt. of the Central India Horse, with effect from the 15th Sept. 1871, vice Col. D. M. Probyn, C.B. & V. C., who has been promoted to the rank of Maj. Gen.

Lieut. J. Colledge 1st Squad. Sub. of the 2nd Reg C. I. Horse, has been granted privilege leave of absence for sixty days, from the date, in the current month, on which he may avail himself thereof.

Lieut. J. N. S. Kirkwood, Bo. S. C., 2nd Wg. Sub., 2nd Regt. Bo. N. I., is appointed doing-duty officer to the Meywar Bheel Corps on probation.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Gov. Gen. in Coun. is pleased to sanction the substitution of the following for sect. XXXIV. (*b*) of the Actg. Allowance Code:—

But when an officer is appointed to be in charge of the current duties of a judicial office, or of a gazetted officer in the Police Depart. and the charge, in the opinion of the Local Govt, entails a substantial increase of responsibility besides some additional work, he is entitled to a charge allowance, to be fixed by the Local Govt, not exceeding one-tenth of the pay of the office. If the office is open to, and may in practice be held by, aoov. Civil Servant, or an officer of the army, the minimum charge allowance is Rs. 100 per mensem. For the case of a subordinate judicial officer in charge of the current duties of a Dist. Judge's officer, the charge allowance is fixed at Rs. 150.

This alteration in the rule will affect only appointments made after this date.

Mr. L. Berkeley made over charge of the office of Asst. Comr. of Paper Currency, Calcutta, to Mr. R. A. Sterndale on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo.

Mr. W. Wells is re-appointed to officiate in the 4th class of the Finan. Depart with effect from the 27th ult.

Surg. H. E. Busteed, M D., Dy. Assay Master of the Calcutta Mint, is allowed privilege leave for two months from the 11th inst.

The Gov. Gen. in Coun. is pleased to rule that policemen, who are allowed an election under sect. IV. of the rules in Finan. Res. No. 2091, dated 19th July 1871, will, if the rules of their superannuation fund give them any pensionary advantages attached to good service pay, count their good service pay as part of their ordinary pay towards pension under the Uncov. Service Pension Rules, otherwise the good service pay will not count

Mr. J. Tweedie made over charge of the office of Post Mr. Gen. of Beng. to Mr. W. H. Verner on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

With reference to the notification by the Chief Comr., Oude, Gen. Depart. No. 2064 of the 3rd May 1870, granting leave to Lt. M. N. Gubbins, Asst. Comr., for three months, on medical certificate, from 19th April to 19th July 1870, it is hereby notified that this leave (furlough) was extended to the 20th Oct. 1870 on the same account.

It is notified that the appointments of Gar. Surg. at Fort William, Agra, Allahabad, will be abolished from such date as other employment may be provided for the present incumbents. The duties hitherto appertaining to these posts will be carried on under instructions which will be issued by H. E. the C-in-C.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Beng. S. C. with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—

Cornet Edward F. J. de Clanay Rennick, of the 3rd Hussars, 2nd Squad. Sub, 7th Ben. Cav,—6th Aug. 1870.

Cornet Edward F. J. de C. Rennick, of the 3rd Hussars, 2nd Squad. Sub, 7th Ben. Cav, admitted to the Beng. S. C. in G. G. O. No. 772 of this date, will rank as Lt. in that corps, under the oper ation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 6th Aug. 1870, subject to H. M.'s approval.

H E. the Gov. Gen. in Coun. is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Punjab Frontier Force.—4th Punjab Cavalry.

Maj. J. Gillespie, 2nd Squad. Officer, to be 2nd in Com. and Squad. Officer, vice Capt. F. D. Hawkins, deceased, but to officiate as Comdt. during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lt.-Col. C. J. Godby, or until further orders.

Capt. T. O. Underwood, 3rd Squad. Officer, to be 2nd Squad. Officer, vice Maj. J. Gillespie, but to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer, vice Capt. F. D. Hawkins, deceased, and during the period Maj. J. Gillespie may officiate as Comdt., or until further orders.

Lt, brevet Capt., R. P. Blake, 1st Squad. Sub., to be 3rd Squad. Officer, vice Capt. T. O. Underwood, but to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer during the period Capt. T. O. Underwood may officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Squad. Officer or until further orders.

Lt. E. A Money, 2nd Squad. Sub, to be 1st Squad. Sub. vice Lt., brevet Capt., R. P. Blake, but to officiate as 3rd Squad. Officer during the period Lt., brevet Capt., R. P. Blake may officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, or until further orders.

Lt. E. Lloyd, 2nd Wg. Sub., 4th Sikh Inf., to be 2nd Squad. Sub. on probation, vice Lt. E. A. Money.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate):—

Capt. James Johnstone, of the late 68th Reg. N. I., Special Assist. to the Supt., Tributary Mehals, Keonghur, and Supt. of Keddahs, Bengal,—for two years under the Reg. of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The following promotions are made, from the dates specified, under the operation of G. G. O. No. 632 of the 4th Aug. 1864, para. 69, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Brevet.—To be Colonels.

Lt.-Col. Henry Shewell, Bo. S. C., and William Dunn Bishop, Ben. Inf.,—31st Aug. 1871.

Lt.-Col. William Charles Rich, Mad. S. C.,—1st Sept. 1871

Lts.-Col. Græme Auchmuty Fulton, Mad. Inf.; William Alex. Riach, Mad. S. C.; and James Robert Fulton, Mad. S. C.,—6th Sept. 1871.

To be Captain.

Lt. Christopher George Cautley,—4th Sept. 1871.

The undermentioned officer of the S. C., having completed five years' service as substantive Lt.-Col., is promoted to the rank of Col. by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Lt.-Col. Hugh Heefke O'Connell, Mad. S. C.,—30th Aug 1871.

The undermentioned officers of the Ben. S. C., having completed twelve years' service, are promoted to the rank of Capt. from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th Sept, 1866, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Lt. Edward G. Lillingston,—30th Aug. 1871.

Lt. George Nicolas Channer,—4th Sept. 1871.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Kemp, Saperv., 1st grade, Mysore, is granted three months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. P. Magrath, Sub-Eng., 1st grade, Rajpootana, is granted two months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 16th August last.

Mr. J. R. Bell, Asst. Eng., 1st grade, Hyderabad, is transferred to the N. W. Prov. for employment in the Railway Branch.

W. H. Clarke, R.E., Exec. Eng., 4th grade, Punjab, having forfeited his appointment in the P. W. Depart. by being absent on leave beyond two years, his services are re-placed at the disposal of the Mily. Depart., with effect from the 30th Aug. 1871.

The services of Mr. J. D. Beglar, Asst. Eng., 1st grade, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from 1st March last.

The appointment of Mr. J. G. Furnival as a Store-keeper of the 2nd grade on the Rajpootana State Railway, notified in Government of the N. W. Prov. Notification, No. 284 S. R. C., dated 2nd Aug. 1871, is confirmed.

Mr. B. Ffinch, Supt., 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Supt., 1st grade, during the absence on leave of Mr. B. C. Bailey, or until further orders.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th Sept. 1871.

The C.-in-C. in India is pleased to sanction the following exchanges, subject to approval by Her Majesty:—

63rd Foot—Capt. Nadolig Ximenes Gwynne, from the 96th Foot, to be Capt., vice Aked, who exchanges, dated 28th Aug. 1871.

96th Foot—Capt. Thomas Aked, from 63rd Foot, to be Capt., vice Gwynne, who exchanges, dated 28th Aug. 1871.

And to assign local rank to the undermentioned officers:—

R. A.—Lt. J. F. Cooksley to be Capt, from the 10th June 1871.

1st Bn. 5th Fusiliers—Lt. D. G. Beamish, to be Capt. from the 23rd Aug. 1871.

Lt.-Col. R. W Chambers, S. C., is, at his own request, transferred from Benares to Delhi, for general duty.

On the arrival of C. Bat. A Brig. R. H. A. at Meean Meer, Vet. Surg. M. F. M. Case, R. H. A., will proceed with it to Peshawur, returning to Meean Meer with A Bat. A Brig. R. H. A.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Umballa Stat. Order, dated the 23rd Aug, appointing Surg. F. G. Constant, M.D., 12th Ben. Cav., to afford medical aid to the 26th N. I., in addition to his other duties, during the illness of Asst. Surg. C. J. McKenna, or until further orders.

Kalabagh Stat. Order, dated the 26th May last, appointing Ens. G. S. Eyre, 36th Foot, to act as Staff officer to the troops stationed on the Murree and Abbottabad road.

Shillong Stat. Order, dated the 1st Aug, appointing Surg. A. K. Reed, 44th N. I. to the medical charge of the detachment 43rd N. I. in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 16th May last, consequent on the departure of Asst. Surg. J. O'Brien, M D., to Gowhatty.

Benares Stat. Order, dated the 7th Aug, directing all reports of the station to be made to Bt. Col. G. A. Fisher, 5th N. I., returned from sick leave.

5th Lancers—Reg. Order, dated the 30th March last, appointing Lt. J. H. Hutchinson to officiate as Adjt. vice Lt. and Adjt. J. Dennis.

1st Bn. 3rd Foot—Reg. Order, dated the 1st April last, appointing Ens. G. A. Colvill to act as Adjt. during the absence, on sick leave, of Lt. and Adjt. F. W. Kane.

109th Foot—Reg Order, dated the 10th Aug, appointing Ens. T. R. M. Macpherson to be Interpreter, vice Ens. A. J. F. Reid.

35th N. I.—Reg. Order, dated the 8th ult., appointing Capt. A. G. Hartshorne, offig. Qr. Mr., to officiate as 2nd in Comd. and Wg. Officer, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 18th July, as a temporary measure.

1st Goorkhas—Reg. Order, dated the 2nd Jan. last, appointing Capt. C. Mercer, 1st Wg. Sub. to officiate as Wg. Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt. P. Story, 2nd Wg. Sub. and officiating Wg. Officer, proceeded to Jullunder on duty.

Addendum—To that portion of Reg. Order of the 6th Ben. Cav., dated the 23rd March last, confirmed in G. O. C. C. 22nd April 1871, p. 195, appointing Capt. R. W. Sartorius, 2nd Squad. Sub, to officiate as 1st Squad. Sub., add—in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

R. A.—Lt.-Col. G. Carleton, 20th Brig, to remain in England, from the 14th July 1871, for six months, or until departure, from England, in one of H. M.'s Indian troop-ships, should his services be required for duty with troops.

Capt., local Maj., C. McW. Mercer, No. 7 Bat. 24th Brig, to remain at Simla, from the 8th Aug, until the 15th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Capt, C. L'Estrange, A Bat., 8th Brig., to remain at Simla, from the 20th Aug. to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

2nd Capt. E. J. Tremlett, G Bat. 9th Brig., to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Lt. W. Law, B Bat., 8th Brig., from the 24th to the 29th June, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

18th Hussars—Capt. F. A. S. Mannock, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Cornet B D. Harrison, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

21st Hussars—Cornet R. H. Martin, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from the 10th Sept. to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

6th Foot, 1st Bn—Ensign E. J. Winnington-Ingram, from the 13th to the 16th Aug, in extension of privilege leave, to enable him to rejoin.

11th Foot, 1st Bn—Lt. Col. J. Roe, to remain at Mussoorie, in extension, from the 15th Aug. to the 15th Oct, on medical certificate.

37th Foot—Ens. A. Burlton-Bennett, to Murree, from the 23rd Aug. to the 23rd Nov. on medical certificate.

72nd Foot—Maj. F. Brownlow, to Simla, from the 22nd Aug. to the 30th Oct. on medical certificate.

104th Foot—Lt. V. C. E. Parker, for one day, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

106th Foot—Ens. J. W. F. Biggs, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Gen. List, Cav.—Capt. E. C. B. Rawlinson, attached to the 7th Ben. Cav., from the 15th Aug to the 15th Oct. in extension, to remain at Calcutta.

Gen. List, Inf.—Capt. E. H. Webb, attached to the 5th N I., from the 19th July to the 2nd Aug. in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1868.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th Sept. 1871.

1. The General Officers in command of Divisions and Districts in which any men of the corps specified in the margin are now serving, will, in communication with the administrative medical officers, British Forces, of the Circles concerned, at once assemble medical boards to ascertain what men of regiments, under orders to embark this cold season from Bombay for England, would be unable to bear the rapid change to the winter climate of England, and should therefore be sent by the Cape route.

2nd Brigade Royal Artillery.
Head Quarters ... Meen Meer.
A Battery ... Jutogh.
No. 2 do. ... Khyragully.
No. 3 do. ... Fort William.
No. 4 do. ... Govindghur.
No. 5 do. ... Ferozepore.
No. 6 do. ... Saugor.
No. 7 do. ... Agra.
And 24 men of the above Brigade at Convalescent Depots.
1-19th Foot, Saugor. Jubbulpore. Nynee Tal.
88th Foot, Rawul Pindee. Murree & Kalabagh. Changla Gully.
104th Foot, Allahabad. Kussowlie.

2. Such men will be dealt with under the instructions issued from the Quartermaster General's Department.

3. All other men present with their regiments and able to embark, suffering from disease or disability which would necessitate their being invalided if their regiments were not going to England, will accompany their corps and be brought before Invaliding Boards at home.

4. The Boards assembled under para. 1 will prepare approximate returns of the men proceeding home with the regiments, excluding the class alluded to in para. 1, who, on arrival there, will probably require to be discharged from the Service. These returns will be furnished to the Inspector General, British Med. Ser. in India, and the Adjt Gen.

5. Complete Invalid and Discharge documents will be made out in India for all men whose discharge on arrival at home is contemplated; those of men left behind, that is, who will not accompany the regiments to England, being transmitted to the Officer Comdg. the depot or station where the men may be quartered.

The documents to be prepared for men left behind, whose discharge on arrival at home is not contemplated, will be those for an ordinary transfer to the depot company, with a copy of the Detailed Medical History and W. O. Form 321.

6. A Nom. Roll of all men not embarked with their regiments, will be transmitted by Comdg Officers to the Adj. Gen., Simla, shortly before sailing; the cause of detention being specified in each case. It will further be stated whether all necessary documents in the case of each man shown in the roll have been transmitted to the proper authorities.

7. H. E. the C.-in-C. of the Bombay Presidency is requested to cause any men of these regiments, whose fitness for the Suez route may have become doubtful after departure from their stations, to appear before medical boards at Bombay, in view to their being detained till late in the season, when the period for arrival at home will be more suitable for men in a weekly state of health.

In the case of all such men left behind by the regiment, the instructions given in para. 5 will be observed.

Medical Boards will communicate to regiments their decisions in the several cases brought before them for examination.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, Sept. 12.)

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr. F C Puckle, Depy. Supt. of Rev. Survey, Cuddapah, subsidiary leave from 8th to 31st Aug. 1871.

Ens and Depy Assist Commissary W. F. Bateman, Assist Engineer of the first grade, leave on medical certificate from the 12th to the 22nd August 1871.

The Commissary of the Diocese has granted the Reverend C. Smith, B.A., Chaplain of Trichinopoly, privilege leave for two months.

H. E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. E. M. Baber, Acting 2nd Assist. Supt. of Rev. Suv., to act as Assist. Director of Revenue Settlement in Cuddapah during the absence of Mr. R. V. Mayer on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Child Hannyngton to act as Col. and Mag. of the Kistna District during the absence of Mr. Boswell on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Newman to act as Sub Col. and Jt. Mag. of the Kistna District during the absence of Mr. Wilson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Samuel Trant McCarty to act as Head Assist. to the Col. and Mag. of Nellore during the employment of Mr. Haughesdon on other duty, until further orders.

Mr. Henry John Stokes, to act as Sub Col. and Jt. Mag. of South Arcot during the absence of Mr. P. L. Roberts on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Leonard Robert Burrows to act as Sub-Col. and Jt. Mag. of Tanjore during the absence of Mr. W. F. Hathaway on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Frederick Augustus Nicholson to act as Head Assist. to the Col. and Mag. of Tanjore during the employment of Mr. Burrows on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Douglas to act as Dy. Conservator of Forests of the 3rd class during the absence of Mr. Cadel on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Wallace to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Tellicherry, during the employment of Mr. Hannyngton on other duty, of until further orders.

Under the provisions of Sec. 3 of Act II. of 1869, the Rt. Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Charles Augustus Bird, Actg. Head Assist. to the Col. and Mag. of Madura, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George.

Maj. E. W. Childers, R. A., Com. of Ord. 2nd class, attached to the Arsenal of Fort Saint George, to act as Supt. of Stationery, without prejudice to his other duties during the absence of Major Dangerfield on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Lt.-Col. Charles Scott Elliot, Mad. S. C., to be a Lay Trustee of St. Mary's Church, Fort St. George.

Mr. Henry Francis Gilby to be Assist. Eng. of the second grade, vice Lieutenant McNeil Campbell promoted, and to be posted to the Bellary District.

Mr. A. MacGregor, Col. and Mag. of Malabar, having resumed charge of the district on the 30th August 1871, the unexpired portion of the two months' privilege leave granted to him in the "Fort St. George Gazette" of the 6th June 1871, page 877, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr. J. Fraser, Col. and Mag. of the Godavery district, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. W. A. Happel, the Actg. Head Assist. Col. in the afternoon of the 28th ult.

Mr. H. E. Sullivan, Mad. C. S., reported his return to the Presidency on the afternoon of the 9th instant, per P. & O. steamer Deccan.

Under Sec. 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. Lewis Moore, Asst. to the Col. and Mag. of the district of Trichinopoly, is invested with the powers of a Mag.

The Actg. Insp. Gen. Indian Med. Depart. has granted to Surg.-Maj. G. W. Walter, Zillah Surg., Berhampore, thirty days' privilege leave from the 6th Sept. 1871, or from date of departure.

The Actg. Insp.-Gen., Indian Med. Depart. has granted to Surg. Maj. John Wilson, in medical charge of Coonoor and Kotagherry, privilege leave for three months from the 2nd Sept. 1871, or from date of departure.

The Com.-Gen. has under the provision of G. O. G. No. 77, dated 24th March 1857, granted privilege leave of absence to Capt. E. S. Berkeley, Sub-Assist. Com. Gen. for forty days, from date of departure.

Mr. A W Cooke, Fourth Assist. to the Mil. Secy. to Govt., is granted an extension for another month of the privilege leave notified in the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated 15th August 1871, page 1315.

The Actg. Supt, Rev. Sur., has granted to Mr. A Barren, head draughtsman of the Central Survey Office, privilege leave of absence for fifteen days, under Sec. 16 of the Revised Rules from the 16th Sept. 1871.

The Actg. Supt., Rev. Sur., has granted to Actg. Sub-Assist. C Rungacharri privilege leave of absence for three months, under Sec. 16 of the Revised Rules, from 1st Oct. 1871.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are promoted to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Infantry General List.—Lieuts. Charles Hare Trotman, Arthur Charles Mottet, John Salmon Blaxland, and Samuel Lawrence Bagshawe.—From the 4th Sept. 1871. Evelyn Moore and Goblieb James Van-Someren.—From the 7th Sept. 1871.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieuts. Edward James Gunthorpe and Campbell Walker.—From the 7th September 1871.

Sergt. J. Power, of the P. W. Dept., is promoted to the rank of Sub-Condr.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—Maj. W. G. Morris, Offg. 2nd Squad. Officer 4th Regt. L. C, on furlough, on urgent private affairs, for six months, under Rule XI. of the Reg. of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—Maj. A. F. Williams, S. C., Wing Officer 9th N. I.—Arrived at Bombay on the 31st Aug. 1871.

The following G. O. by the Resident at Hyderabad is republished:—

Hyderabad Residency, the 4th Sept. 1871, No. 205.

The service of Assist Sur L C. Nanney, of the Mad. Med. Estab., offig in medical charge of the 2nd Inf. Hyderabad Contingent, are, at his own request, re-placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Fort Saint George.

The services of Asst. Surg Nanney are replaced at the disposal of of H. E. the C.-in-C.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, Sept. 13.)

Mr. Ross Knyvett, Dist. Supt. of Police, Bijnore, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st September.

Mr. William Lumley Louis, Dis. Supt. of Police, Etah, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 5th inst.

Dr. John Bowmer Collison, Civ. Surg. of Moradabad, one month's privilege leave, with effect from 1st Sept.

Mr. James Lawson Denniston, Asst. Mag. and Col., Bustee, in the same capacity to Mynpoory.

The services of Maj. William Alexander Garden, Insp. of Schools, Kumaon and Gurhwal, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Mily. Depart.

Leave of absence for three months, on medical certificate, is granted to Mr. H. Augustus, Accountant, 4th grade, I. Allahabad Division, with effect from the 10th inst, in extension of the leave granted him in Notification No. 385, dated 14th March last.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Lt. G. T. Plunkett, R. E., Asst. Eng., 1st grade, Agra Div., with effect from 1st Sept. 1871, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH SEPTEMBER.

London... Cotton ... £2 15s. Nom.
Cases ... £2 15s.
Seeds ... £2 7s. 6d. to £210s.
Liverpool Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Wooden Ships ... £2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
Myrabolns & Coir bdls £1 10s. 0d.
Seeds ... £2 0s. 0d.
Havre ... Cotton, Coffee ... No ship.
Overland ... Steamers ... £3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ... £2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China ... Steamer Cotton ... Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
Opium ... Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
Sailing Ships ... Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta ... Salt ... Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay ... Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius ... 8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Bagdad (s)	Templeton	London, Aug. 11.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	City of Foochow	Tait	London via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Madras, Fleming, to Rangoon.

Ship Montana, Parsons, to Rangoon.

The steamer Tanjore, to Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
11	White Adder	Harris	Bombay, Aug. 26.
12	Durham	Kerr	— June 9.
	Durley (s)	Lunham	London, July 9.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
12	Mahratta (s)	....	Bombay.
	Scotland	....	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.			
12	Corina (s)	....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—15TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 12 cases Cavendish tobacco, The L A & A Co.

Lord Canning, 30 cases brandy, Alsen, Riebe & Co.

Copenhagen, 12 cases tin bottling wire, W S Colly; 25 cases old tom, R H Bottlewala; 20 cases paper, G Cursondass.

Ada (s), 3 packages hardware, M A Cadur; 15 bottles quicksilver, M Newson & Co; 10 cases oilmanstore, Ritche, Stewart & Co; 10 cases yellow metal sheathing, S Sadhowjee; 4 cases matches, R L Southern & Co.

Walkyrien, 500 boxes tin plates, Thomas Steuart & Co; 24 cases matches, C Sewajee & Co; 21 bales printing paper, H Clason & Co; 5 cases matches, Gaddum & Co.

From Jeddah, per wreck s. s. Breadalbane.

Hamody, 55 cases claret, and 5 cases brandy, P Durashaw Setna.

DAILY EXPORTS.—15TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Canute, 75 bales cotton, T Moolchund; 100 bales cotton, D Samjee.

Pericles, 150 bales old rags, H J Mahomed & Co; 83 bales cotton, M Koosaldass.

Indus (s), 500 bundles galls, R Nursee; 30 bales wool, R Laljee; 50 bales cotton, S P Framjee; 50 bales cotton, G Dwarkadass; 30 bales cotton, C Furdonjee; 25 bales wool, K Nansee; 62 bales cotton, T Narundass; 41 bales cotton, C Mowjee; 25 bales wool, N Runchordass; 61½ bales cotton, H Goolchund; 55 bales wool, J Dewjee; 30 bales wool, M Luckmedass; 44 bales cotton, D Goolraz; 57 bales wool, D Ruttonsey; 72 bales wool, V Ebram & Co.

Callirrhoe, 2 bales cotton, S Bhaya.

FOR LONDON.

Indus (s) 252 packages coffee, Wallace & Co.

Ada (s), 100 cwts of horns, H. Noor Mahomed; 16 bales hides and skins, D Esmailjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ada (s), 40 bales cotton, N Goverdhundass.

FOR SUEZ

Indus (s), half bale cotton, Young & Co.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Old Scale. Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

DIOCESAN HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA.

HEAD MASTER—MR. J. A. SWORNSBOURNE,
(Late 2nd Master Albert College, Framlingham).
HEAD MISTRESS—MISS WATLING.

The above Church of England School, which teaches up to the University Standard for Matriculation, has now moved permanently into the upper-storied Bungalow that has been purchased for its accommodation in Love Lane—a spacious building with large Class Rooms and School Rooms. Dormitories up-stairs.

FEES—Varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, according to age and requirements.

Boarders, for whom there is excellent accommodation, are received by the Head Master and Head Mistress.

F. L. SHARPIN, M.A.,
Chaplain of Byculla and Hon. Superintendent.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MARINDIN—September 11th, at 2, Middleton Street, Calcutta, the wife of H. C. Marindin, Esq., of a daughter.

LEES—September 7th, at Simla, the wife of Major W. M. Lees, of a daughter.

MACRAE—September 9th, at Arrowah Factory, Chuprah, the wife of J. MacRae, of a daughter.

RIGORDY—September 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Charles Rigordy, Junior, of a son.

ROSS—September 12th, at Sutna, Mrs. M. Ross, wife of Mr. C. Ross, of a son.

THORPE—September 10th, at Vellore, the wife of Lieut. T. E. Thorpe, attached 28th N. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FISCHER—STEVENSON—September 11th, Captain H. B. Fischer, British Consular Agent at Karikal, to Henrietta Amelia, daughter of Major Stevenson, Tranquebar.

DEATHS.

BAXTER—September 9th, at Lucknow, T. Baxter, of dropsy.

GEORGE—September 12th, at Allahabad, Eleanor Eliza Scotney, the infant daughter of E. C. George, Esq.

HULLOCK—September 5th, at Jubbulpore, Percival Cox Read, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. J. Brunswick Hullock, aged 3 years 9 months and 19 days.

LITTLEPAGE—September 8th, at Dacca, James Littlepage, of 21, South Colingah, Calcutta, Commander of H. M. S. Jaboona, of apoplexy, age 47 years 2 months and 19 days.

TOUSSAINT—September 4th, at Simla, Elsie, youngest child of Mrs. Toussaint, aged 3 years and 4 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871.

WE do not know what progress the four native gentlemen, who have kindly appointed themselves a Committee to "watch over the interests of the "ratepayers of Bombay," have yet made with the great work of collecting funds to pay the cost of such legal proceedings as they may be advised to take against individual Justices of the Peace or the Bench as a Corporation. There is a superabundance of public spirit among those patriotic ratepayers who object on principle to paying any taxes at all for any purpose; but it is by no means certain that they will gladly supply Mr. Mooljee Thakursey and his colleagues with the sinews of war in the great constitutional struggle on which they have entered. It will be a pity, however, if so praiseworthy an enterprize should fail for lack of the capital required to carry it to a successful issue. In the interest, perhaps not of the town, but of that large proportion of the public which likes some fresh excitement every day, we hope that money will be forthcoming to pay for the elaborate lecture on the rights of man which Mr. Anstey must be prepared to deliver at a moment's notice in defence of any client who chooses to set at defiance the Municipal Commissioner and the Bench of Justices. Of course, Mr. Mooljee Thakursey and the rest have satisfied themselves that they are entitled to speak in the name of the ratepayers in general, and that the Bench of Justices is responsible for all its acts to the householders of Bombay. We were under the impression, till some of our native instructors undeceived us the other day, that the "indifferent Europeans" who voted in favour of that lease which offends the "committee of watchfulness" really paid rates in Bombay—that, in fact, no man in this city is more heavily taxed than the English man of business who keeps an office in the Fort and a house on Malabar Hill, subscribes to one or two clubs, and has one or two carriages liable to payment of wheel tax. We know now, however, that it must be Mr. Mooljee or some other of our native brethren who pays all our taxes for us, and that it is utterly impossible we can care anything about the good of Bombay. Again, we had imagined that there was no such thing as representative government in existence here—that the Justices of the Peace for the city of Bombay were nominated by the Governor in Council of this Presidency and were not legally accountable for their acts except to the power that had delegated to them authority to tax Bombay. But Mr. Anstey has, it would seem, expressed a contrary opinion—and everyone knows that the opinion of that most careful and prudent of advocates carries more weight in the judgment of all sensible men than would belong to the solemn decision of the highest court of justice in the country. All that the watchers have now to do, therefore, is to find their local Hampden, who will take upon himself the responsibility of refusing to pay the rates levied by the Bench on the ground that the Justices acted illegally in renting a house for ten years. The question is a very simple one, and we should like to see it tried—at the expense of the gentlemen who can set no bounds to their virtuous indignation at the conduct of a majority of the Bench. It is desirable to have the question settled one way or the other, so that there may be no room for further misunderstandings.

THE names of the regiments which are to take part in the Camp of Exercise which is to be formed during the ensuing cold weather at Delhi have appeared in General Orders, and it would appear from this that Government, in spite of the many prophecies to the contrary, is determined not to sacrifice this great trial of the efficiency of our military forces in India at the shrine of financial considerations. We shall be glad to see it take place, as we feel convinced that, under the direction of such an able and gifted soldier as Lord Napier, this sham campaign will not prove a mere sham, that the opportunity thus offered to discover any defects in organisation and administration will not be lost, and that whatever the expenditure may be we shall gain its equivalent in efficiency. As to the necessity of these manœuvres there can be no question, and especially in this country they would appear to be more urgently wanted than at home: as in India we have no standing camps like the Curragh and Aldershot where troops are annually collected together, affording an opportunity to officers high in rank of learning to handle large forces of troops, such as in time of war they would be called upon to command, and thus to test their skill, to form a quick and correct judgment of any situation such as they might find themselves placed in in actual warfare, to show their ability to adapt their tactics to the configuration of the ground, and to prove by the energy with which they go to work that they not only understand how to judge but also how to act, and that they are endowed with all those faculties which are required from a commander now-a-days and which we have a right to demand from one to whom so many lives are entrusted. The primary object of these sham campaigns is, therefore, to form a training school for commanders; and it is obvious that this would be lost sight of if only the officers who enjoy the best reputation for professional skill were to be picked out and the different commands permanently conferred upon them. We should consider it desirable, although the Camp is only composed of troops stationed in the Bengal Presidency, that officers high in rank on the staff of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies should be directed to attend it.

We take this opportunity to say a few words with regard to the Native Army: the general opinion of military men serving with that force appears to be that it has been a great mistake on the part of Government to reduce the number of European officers to its present establishment. Now, if we look upon the late campaign, we must confess one of the points that strikes us most is the extraordinary loss of officers in it, a loss which was quite out of proportion with former campaigns, and which strained even the resources of the Prussian army to the utmost—elastic as we well know them to be. When improved weapons with their great precision and long range tell with such fatality upon officers, it would certainly appear to be faulty to enter upon a campaign with what we must consider a minimum number. Now also in a sham campaign it is impossible to find out what the influence would be upon a native regiment were it suddenly to see itself deprived of all its European officers; still, by assuming such a fact, which, as an illustration of war, would not be very far from reality, we might see how a native regiment would fare under such circumstances as far as the manœuvring of it goes, and thus we might obtain some satisfaction on the point whether a native regiment can be handled with efficiency by its native officers alone, or whether in such a case we would rather be without the regiment.

THE French Government have imposed a tax of 8 francs on passports.

MR. W. W. HUNTER, LL.D., has been appointed Director General of Statistics to the Government of India.

IT has been decided to close Port Canning, and to withdraw all harbour establishments from the Mutlah except the outer lightship.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN CHIEF arrived in Bombay from Poona on Thursday evening, and is staying at Government House, Malabar Point.

NEW cables were laid at Barrackpore on Sunday, and direct telegraphic communication with Bombay, Madras, and Kurrachee, has been resumed.

COLONEL ANDERSON, Political Agent in Kattywar, having left Rajkote for Poona, the Agency has been left in charge of Mr. John Jardine, C.S., the First Assistant.

THE report about the supposed attack by Kookahs of the Deputy Commissioner of Loodhianah and the District Superintendent of Police has turned out to be a *canard*.

MR. W. G. PEDDER, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to officiate as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division during the absence of Mr. C. E. Bernard, or until further orders.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a reduction in the allowance granted for the maintenance of certain refugee Sirdars of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan's family whilst at Umballah.

WE learn that no special day has yet been fixed for hearing the appeal of Ameer Khan and the other Wahabee prisoners, and it is doubtful whether the hearing can come off before the Dusserah vacation.

THE Supreme Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 5,000 for the resumption of the operations for the experimental coal shaft sunk at Pesgaon in the Berars, as recommended by the local authorities.

THE police in Calcutta, we read, are busily employed night and day in killing pariah dogs. The Bombay police might easily find opportunities of enjoying the same "sport" with advantage to the citizens.

AN embankment at Lattakoree burst on the 12th ultimo, and caused much damage in the Morshedabad district. The engineer in charge is of opinion that the embankment was intentionally cut by some interested parties.

THE London *Gazette* announces that the Queen has granted the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom to Richard Wallace, of Hertford House, Manchester-square, in the parish of St. Marylebone.

A LETTER from Simla, dated the 6th instant, says—"The Viceroy has lately been on a sporting trip to Mahassoo and Theog; he came in last Sunday. He intends to go out to the Chore mountain next week."

THE *Indian Daily News* thinks it clear that the Kookas in the Punjab have a grievance; and apprehends that it will be more effectually removed, after patient investigation, by such concessions as can be shown to be reasonable, than by repression, after judicial enquiry.

THE Home Government has confirmed the sanction accorded by the Government of India to the grant of a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 583 a month to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, with a view to equalise his pay with that of the other Chief Commissioners.

COLONEL J. WATSON, C.B., V.C., Commandant 13th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed to the command of the Central India Horse, with effect from the 15th September 1871, vice Colonel D.M. Probyn, C.B., V.C., who has been promoted to the rank of Major-General.

THE following ruling has been published for general information:—"If an officer of Government, who has been suspended pending enquiry into his conduct, is reinstated, but with forfeiture of any part of his allowances for the period of suspension, this period does not count for pension, unless the reinstating authority expressly declares *at the time* that it shall do so."

RANGOON papers report that the inundation caused by the overflowing of the Sitang river has occasioned great loss of life, and it is feared that the coming rice crop may be considerably reduced by these unprecedented floods. Major Fanshawe, in his recent visit to the up-country stations, has established new post offices in some places where it is thought they are most wanted. Donabew, Mengyee, and Padoung, will all have a post office.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) understand that large quantities of commissariat and other stores are being forwarded to Chuttuck by steamer. These are for the purposes of the Lushai expedition. We notice that of the regiments that are mentioned as likely to form part of the expedition, four come from the Punjab and North-West. These, we presume, will proceed by train only as far as Sahibgunge, from which place they will embark direct for Chuttuck.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear that it is not unlikely that some little difficulty will be met with in procuring the conviction of the Allahabad Moulvie, in consequence of the strong feeling in his favour which exists among those Mahomedans who could identify him as the rebel of 1857. On a late occasion, when the son of the Moulvie was married in Allahabad, and the family, owing to the confiscation of their property, were unable to celebrate the event with befitting *éclat*, the Mahomedans of the district subscribed among themselves nearly if not all the marriage expenses. There can, however, be no doubt of his ultimate conviction.

THE hardship entailed upon soldiers who have served for several years in India by being sent home overland in the winter months and landed in the coldest period of the year in England has frequently been commented upon, and we have much pleasure in noticing that Lord Napier of Magdala, with his usual consideration for the comfort of the private soldier, has ordered that medical boards shall assemble in the several circles to ascertain what men of regiments under orders to embark in the coming cold season for England will be unable to bear the rapid change to the winter climate of England. Those men who are not in a condition to bear the rapid change will be sent by the Cape route.

THE Government of India draws attention to the state of education among the Mahomedan population of this country. They say that only in the North-West Provinces do these people avail themselves of the advantages of the present system of education. The Viceroy thinks that if more encouragement were given to vernacular education, and if the classical languages, Arabic and Persian, were more attended to, we should enlist the sympathies of the more enlightened to the cause of education. His Excellency therefore wishes to have more attention paid to these languages in the Government schools and colleges. He thinks the course of instruction had better not be changed, but only the media.

REFERRING to the floods in Bengal, the *Englishman* says:—"More recent accounts show that the floods in Behar have done very little harm. There has been some loss of crops; but there is no distress and no fear of any distress. In Murshedabad things are looking better than they were. In the Nuddea district the floods are not rising; but the abatement is very slow. There has been everywhere an immense destruction of property and of crops, and a great deal of distress exists. Cattle are suffering, and will still continue to suffer for some time to come. It is said that near Bagullah, on the E. B. R., cattle were selling at twelve annas apiece; and no buyers would come forward, because there was no fodder to be had anywhere. We trust the Government will lose no time in publishing full and detailed accounts of the state of this district, where the calamity seems to be much more serious than was supposed some days since."

THE Government of India has published a resolution regarding Mr. W. W. Hunter's plan for an imperial Gazetteer of India, and appointing Mr. Hunter as Director-General of Statistics. The resolution details the steps which have been taken in time past with a view to obtaining trustworthy accounts of the country such as might form a Gazetteer of India—and then continues:—"Meanwhile the provincial *Gazetteers* have reached a stage which imperatively demands some uniform system and some guiding authority. It seems to the Governor General in Council that the time has come for taking definite steps to ensure that uniformity of plan without which it is hopeless to look for a successful issue from so widely extended a statistical operation. It is desirable that a large amount of individual freedom should be permitted to each of the local Governments, but it is absolutely necessary that each of the provincial *Gazetteers* should contain the materials requisite for the comparative statistics of the Empire. Without a central guiding authority, economy and uniformity are alike impossible. The Governor General in Council is of opinion that this central control can best be obtained by the Government availing itself of the suggestions contained in Mr. Hunter's plan, and by securing for the execution of the design the supervision of the designer. Subject to the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, His Excellency in Council is, therefore, pleased to appoint Mr. Hunter Director General of Statistics to the Government of India for the above purpose, and for the consolidation of the provincial accounts into the *Imperial Gazetteer*. Mr. Hunter will also continue to conduct the operations of the *Bengal Gazetteer*, the compilation of which, the Government has ascertained, can be carried on in connection with his new duties."

THE *Pall Mall Budget* says:—"We are indebted to a friend of Sir James Outram for some interesting extracts from his letters. Even in the midst of the complicated affairs which so fully occupied his time and attention at Oude, the war in the Crimea was always uppermost in Outram's thoughts, and he longed to take a part in it. Writing from Lucknow on the 20th of March, 1855, he said: 'I must confess I am beginning to despond regarding the war in the Crimea. I don't like trusting to any co-operation from the Turks from Eupatoria. They certainly will be defeated by the Russians if they move out of their entrenchments, and I see not how otherwise we can assemble sufficient forces to complete the investment of Sebastopol, and at the same time keep in check the enormous army Russia will now have in the Crimea. Affairs are very gloomy also at Kars, and I regret much I did not go there instead of coming here. All the pomps and luxuries I have enjoyed are grating to my feelings, for I feel that I ought to be sharing the dangers and privations of my comrades in the field.' Four months later the intelligence of our successes in the Crimea induced him to take a more cheerful view of the subject; his only fear was that 'Russia may succumb before we have expelled her from Georgia and Circassia which ought to be accomplished before we concede peace to her, if we look to our own interests and those of Turkey, which are more seriously jeopardied so long as that door of aggression remains open to Russia than even were she in possession of the Danubian principalities.' The ratification of peace with Persia promised to give Outram a little rest; but the rebellion broke out in India, and he hastened to place his services at Lord Canning's disposal. His disinterested and generous conduct towards Sir H. Havelock on the occasion of his appointment to the command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions of the Bengal army is well known; nevertheless, his own statement of the circumstances, contained in a private note, will be read with deep interest. In a letter dated Cawnpore, September 17, 1857, he writes:—'After staying at Government House six days, I was sent up-country by steamer to take command of two divisions of the Bengal army, with the chief commissionership of Oude, still retaining the appointment of Governor General's agent for Rajpootana besides. I wished to be relieved of the latter, that my *locum tenens*, Sir G. Lawrence, one of my companions in chase of Dost Mahomed over the Hindoo Coosh in 1839, might be confirmed, but the Governor-General insisted on my retaining it. After seeing to the districts under my charge as I came along, I pushed on here with such reinforcements as I could gather to enable Havelock to make another advance upon Lucknow. I joined him the night before last, and the troops were all up yesterday morning, since when we have been preparing a boat-bridge across the Ganges, which, and the fascining of some swamps beyond, will be finished by to-morrow morning, and all the troops, &c., will, I trust, be over by next day. I have given the command of the rescuing force to Havelock; for it would have been very unfair to supersede him after having fought so long and so gallantly, now that we have, under the blessing of God, the means of accomplishing that object. I myself shall accompany as "commissioner" and as *volunteer* under him until the object has been accomplished.'"

NEWS FROM BAGDAD.

A TELEGRAM has been received at Bagdad from Abdullah Ibn Feysul announcing his arrival in camp at El Hasa on 25th ultimo. The Pasha declares that all is going on well with the expeditionary force.

Colonel Herbert reports that Ali Pasha, the Grand Wazir, died on the 6th instant, and that Mahmood Pasha, the Minister of Marine, has been nominated his successor.

TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M.'s Indian troopship Jumna will sail from Bombay for England on the 1st proximo, via the Suez Canal, with the following troops:—

From the Madras Presidency, 79th Highlanders (including detachment from Puchmarree), 27 officers, 4 ladies, 7 children, 530 men, 54 women, 75 children. Time-expired men 11, with 2 women and 6 children.

A detachment of the 79th Highlanders of 1 officer, 34 men, 3 women, 7 children, from the Wellington Depot.

From the Bombay Presidency, a number of time-expired men.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 15th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 84.

CANNANORE, 15th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76·5, barometer 29·980, rainfall 44 cents.

TUTICORIN, 15th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather fair, wind east, thermometer 88, barometer 29·80.

CARWAR, 15th Sept., 1 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 81, barometer 29·92, rainfall 6 cents.

MANGALORE, 15th Sept., 1 P.M.—Weather rainy, barometer 81, rainfall 12 cents.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, 14TH SEPTEMBER.

The National Assembly have carried the proposal for vacations from the 17th October to the 4th of December, nominating 25 members to superintend the Government.

LONDON, 14TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was firm. Fair Dhollera, 7 5/16d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following result:—

Reserve of Notes	£13,750,000,	Dec.	£312,500
Bills discounted	£16,437,500	"	£437,500
Bullion	£24,187,500	"	£625,000

The sum of £148,000 has this day been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

POONA REGATTA.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, SEPT. 15.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

IN the four-oared challenge race between the Poona and Bombay Boating Clubs, distance one mile, a good start was effected, Bombay taking a slight lead and rowing nearly forty str[illegible] minute. But soon the two boats were [illegible]-and-neck," and rowed even for three-quarters of a mile, when the Poona crew pushed forward, and won by a length.

The sculling race was won easily by Mr. W. H. Horsley.

In a scratch fours race, Reid's crew won by half a length after a splendid race.

In the pairs race, Poona (Horsley and Mat Colinson) won, beating Bombay junior pair (Holland and Hughes.)

THE COST OF THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Narayen, in his letter which appeared in your issue of the 1st instant, made two statements respecting the cost of the European City Police, one of which contradicts the other. He says, "For his information and that of the public I give below in detail the *bona fide* charge for the City Police"; then follows what he calls "actuals for 1864," in which the following items occur:—

European Constables	Rs.	25,368-10-11
European Mounted Police	"	15,927-10-10
Executive Force, European Mounted Police	"	1,273- 5- 9
Cost of European City Police in 1864, total per annum	"	42,568-11- 6

These are Mr. Narayen's own figures—he cannot dispute them. Now mark what follows. In the next paragraph he says—"It is but necessary to go into the details of one item, viz, the pay of European constables, to be satisfied on this head." Then he states the cost of the Europeans in 1864 to be "Rs. 25,368-12-0 per annum," little more than half the above amount, obviously forgetting the figures he had just given. This is what he tells the public is *bona fide* information on the subject. He must have formed a very low estimate of the perception of your readers if he supposed they could not see this inaccuracy; but I must not use the word inaccuracy, because it hurts his feelings. I will, out of respect for him, call this a little oversight. The reason for this little oversight is not far to seek. Mr. Narayen wanted to make a comparison between the cost of the Europeans in 1864 and 1871; and here again his ingenuity comes into play. See how he makes the comparison—

1864.	1871.
European Constables.	European Constables.
18 men, total cost per annum,	39 men, total per annum
Rs. 25,368-12.	Rs. 74,100.

In this statement he wishes to make it appear that there were only 18 Europeans in the City Police in 1864, and that they cost only Rs. 25,368-12, whereas there were 38 men, and they cost "Rs. 42,568-11-6," as is shown by his own figures given above. On the other hand he wishes to make it appear that there are 39 Europeans in the City Police in 1871, and that they cost Rs. 74,100. This statement is a gross exaggeration; there are only 19 European members on the rolls of the City Police at present (exclusive of the Europeans in the Fire Brigade and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner), and they cost less than ⅔rds of the amount stated by Mr. Narayen. In my last letter I asked Mr. Narayen to account for some of these discrepancies; his reply is, "Come to the office of the *Gazette* and I will explain matters." Now I shall point out a much easier way to do it than that. Let Mr. Narayen publish in the *Gazette* the name and rate of pay of each of the 39 Europeans who he states receive "Rs. 74,100;" that is the way to come to the point at once and prove to the satisfaction of the public that he is right and I am wrong.

Referring to my former letter, Mr. Narayen says "it certainly cannot be a correct account to take the sums estimated at the beginning of the year, the actual expenditure is the proper test." In the next paragraph he exhibits the budget estimate for 1871, well knowing that considerable reductions have been made in the expenditure since the budget estimate was passed. Can sophistry go farther than this?

Having done with his letter, I will now take a glance at the "Memorial." Para. 4—"It was in the year 1865 that the expense was suddenly increased by the adoption of a scheme for the increase of salaries and allowances which Colonel Bruce, Inspector General of Police in India, proposed, although no material increase of the strength of the force was aimed at." Now, how far is this statement true, and what are the facts of the case, will be seen from the following figures:—

Strength of the increased establishment of 1865, total	1,456 men
Total strength of the Force in 1864	1,059 "
Total increase	397 "

Now Colonel Bruce's scheme gave an increase o 397 men, or more than one-third of the entire Force at an increased cost of Rs. 46,637 per annum—Vide Colonel Bruce's Report. In the face of these facts Mr. Narayen has the audacity to say in the memorial that "no material increase in the strength of the Force was aimed at." This is quite on a par with other statements he has made on this subject. Para 5—"Your memorialists are solicitous especially to bring to the notice of your Excellency in Council, that in 1862, 1863, and 1864 there was a large body of European and Native Mounted Police, involving an expenditure of Rs. 25,960. This establishment has been dispensed with since 1866, and in place thereof a few native sowars are now entertained whose cost, in 1871 is estimated at Rs. 7,944, the saving thus effected being Rs. 18,016." What has become of this large amount saved during the last five years—where is it? Mr. Narayen apparently forgot that the European Mounted Police was dispensed with by being absorbed in the Foot Police, and the saving effected thereby is as follows:—

1864—Total cost of European Mounted Police	Rs. 2,422 2 8
1871—Total cost of the men absorbed in City Police	Rs. 2,075 0 0
Per month gross saving	Rs. 347 2 8

or Rs. 4,166 per annum. Out of this amount Mr. Narayen recommends the Government to pay Rs. 7,944 for the cost of the sowars and apply the balance to another purpose. The memorial should have explained the process by which the Government is to pay a liability of Rs. 7,944 with about half that amount and have a balance left to meet a further demand. Mr. Narayen commenced his blundering in police matters with his chimerical resolution which received the sanction of the Bench: will he end it with the memorial?

Mr. Narayen in his capacity of a Justice of the Peace made the following statements:—

1st. He says—"The cost of the European City Police in 1864 was Rs. 25,368-12.

2nd. "That 39 Europeans in the City Police in 1871 cost Rs. 74,100.

3rd. "That Rs. 18,016 were saved by dispensing with the Mounted Police.

4th. "That no material increase in the strength of the Force was aimed at when the cost was increased in 1865."

I have, I think, proved to the satisfaction of any reasonable person that the above statements are all inaccurate. It is not necessary for Mr. Narayen to show me in the Editor's Room how he obtained his information on this subject; but it is desirable that he should inform the public what grounds he had for making these statements. Notwithstanding his avowal in your issue of the 14th instant that he would steer clear of figures in future, I hope Mr. Narayen will lay quibbling aside, explain the above statements, and answer the following questions for the information of the public:—

1st.—Since Colonel Bruce's scheme came into effect, did the Bench reduce the numerical strength of the Force by 100 men and increase the cost by many thousand rupees?

2nd.—Would Colonel Bruce's scheme, if carried out in its integrity, give Bombay a numerically larger Force than the present, at a considerably less cost?—Yours, &c.,

15th September. X. Y.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

The steamer Euxine, from Liverpool, left Suez on the 4th instant for Bombay.

Kattywar.—Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening, and left for Poona yesterday morning.

Bhownuggur.—Up to last week Government loan of the value of about twenty lacs of rupees had been purchased in Bombay for the Bhownuggur State.

Accident.—On Thursday a Mussulman named Moossa Khanbhoy, residing in the Chuckla, was knocked over by a carriage, and much hurt. He was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

Suicide.—A coroner's jury was empannelled yesterday at Mahim touching the death of a Hindoo woman named Kooshee, who had committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

Theft.—Mr. Showell, the Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday sentenced one Dajee Trimbuck to three months' imprisonment for stealing Rs. 35 in cash belonging to a Hindoo named Gopal Keshow.

Rajcote.—The services of Mr. Bhowanishunker Mahishwer, Thanadar of Datha, have been placed at the disposal of the Special Assistant Political Agent in charge of Limree, for employment as Thanadar of Balole.

The Insolvency Court.—The sitting of this Court will not be interfered with by the native holiday, and [illegible]ordingly it will sit as usual on Monday the 18th [illegible], being the third Monday and a regular day for the sitting of the Court.

Limree State.—We hear that Mr. Venayek Bhagwat, Superintendent of the Bantwa State, who has been placed temporarily in charge of the Limree State, in place of the late Mr. Kursondas Mooljee, is likel[illegible]rmed in that appointment.

[illegible]—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, be[illegible], a Mussulman named Fazul Mahomed [illegible] of committing an assault against the [illegible]uggoobhoy, and was fined Rs. 10, with [illegible] seven days' imprisonment.

[illegible] **Servant.**—At the Girgaum Police [illegible], yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced Rama Sumbhoo, a servant in the employ of the Hon. Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing two silver rings, the property of his master.

The Criminal Sessions.—The attendance of the gentlemen of the Special Jury will be no longer required at the present Criminal Sessions. The gentlemen of the Common Jury are expected to attend at 10 o'clock this morning. Only two more cases remain to be tried, and it is expected that the Sessions will be closed to-day.

Run over by a Cart.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Grant Road on the body of a Mahomedan lad, aged about three years, and named Kalloo Ibrahim Khan. The jury found that the boy died from tetanus supervening on an injury to the right hand, which was occasioned by the lad having been accidentally run over by a bullock cart.

Testimonial to a Railway Officer.—A meeting of a large number of employés of the G. I. P. Railway Company was held at Callian on Thursday last, when a purse containing about two hundred guineas was presented to Mr. W. C. Penson, assistant general traffic manager of the company, who is about to proceed to England on leave.

Inquest.—Yesterday an inquest was held at Breach Candy concerning the death of Luxmon Gunnoo, a coachman in the employ of Lieutenant Graham, R. A. The man lived at his master's compound at Colaba, and was seen alive and well at noon on Thursday. He was subject to attacks of giddiness, and at about 8 p.m. of the same day he was found lying dead in a stable. The Coroner adjourned the case for further enquiry till to-day.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade this evening :—

March	The Shew Fly	Bonnisseau.
Overture	Bauer und Diehter	Suppé.
Quadrille	Faust	Coote.
Selection...(Op.)	Le Grande Duchesse	Offenbach.
Valse	Farewell	Relle.
Galop	Curragh Camp	Clarke.

Mr. Cama's Lecture.—These being the sacred days of the Parsees, Mr. K. R. Cama has taken an opportunity of giving lectures to his co-religionists on the subject of the "Gatha Gahombars," or the festival of the five intercalary days which are supplemented after the twelvth month is over. He lectures to-day at Khetwaddy, in the agiary of Mr. Cursetjee Cowasjee Ash[illegible] that he intends visiting other agiaries and fire temples in the island, [illegible] the next week, with the same object.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 17TH SEPT. 1871.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 AM—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 AM—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 401 and 348.
4-45 PM—Catechising.
5-30 PM—Litany.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 288, 140, and 17.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

HOLY-DAY.

Thursday, 21st, Feast of Saint Mathew the Apostle. Celebration of Holy Communion at 7-30 AM.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 AM—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration), and Sermon. Hymns 134 and 204.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 197, 317 and 17.
The offertories to be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7 AM—Holy Communion (Celebration.)
11 AM—Litany, Holy Communion (2nd Celebration), and Sermon. Hymn 349.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137, 329, and 15.
The offertories at the Morning Services will be for the poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7 AM—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 AM—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 84 (The royal banners forward go), and 92 (Glory be to Jesus.)
6 PM—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 137 (Three in One and One in Three), 196 (Jesus shall reign), and 17 (Sweet Saviour, bless us).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

11 AM—Morning Prayer, Litany, Sermon, and Holy Communion (Celebration). Hymns 216 and 207.
6 PM—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 215, 142, and 14.
Offertories to be devoted to church expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

[CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.]

11 AM—Morning Service.
Hymn 11 (Tune, Melcombe—235.)
Paraphrase 54, (Tune, Dunfermline—74.)
Paraphrase 30, (Tune, Evan—132.)
Anthem—"Saviour, hear our pleading."
6 PM—Evening Service—
Paraphrase 20 (Tune, Belgrave—6.)
Hymn 81 (Tune, Baden—202.)
I will arise.
Anthem—"'Sleepers Wake'—a voice is calling."
Collections for church expenses.

BOMBAY BAPTIST SERVICES.

7-30 AM—At No. 15 Middle Colaba.
6 PM—At No. 5 Clare Road, Byculla.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACES, 1872.

ENTRANCES ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER 1871.

THE FORBES' STAKES.

Major Crosbie's..........b w g.........Lord Lyon.
Mr. Smythe's ....c aus c......Satellite.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGEER PURSE.

Major Crosbie's............b w g.........Lord Lyon.
Mr. Smythe's ....c aus c......Satellite.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Hony. Secy., Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 15th Sept. 1871.

HIGH COURT.—16TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

370-70—Janardhun Gopall—Rahimbhai Dhurrumsey and others v Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another—Dallas and Lynch —Part heard.
484-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy and another v Rahmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
485-70—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy v Rahmoobhoy Dhurrumsey—Janardhun Gopall.
565-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v Moorarjee Anundjee—Acland, Prentis, and Bishop—Part heard.

FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COSTS.

1192-65—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Jumnadass Davidass v Premjee Jeevun and others—Keir, Prescott and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

582-69—Manisty and Fletcher—The Calcutta Press Company, Limited v Hajee Esmael Hajee Habib—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
496-70—G. J. Mody—Nappoo Neusee and another v Mahomed Ayeb and others—No appearance.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

353-70—Acland, Prentis and Bishop—Lalldass Narrotumdass v Luckmidass Hurrybhoy and others—Thacker and Chalk.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

1-69—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Sha Jothee Bhoga v Narrour Juggonnath—C. Tyabjee.—Part heard.
491-70—Khunderao Morojee—Bai Parvuthee v Moorar Poonja—C. Tyabjee—Part heard.
864-70—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Sam Mendel v Francis Martin and others—Leathes and Crawford.
457-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Maneckjee Sorabjee v Merwanjee Framjee—Leathes and Crawford.
478-70—Manisty and Fletcher—Jumnadass Esserdass trading, &c, v Sha Treeumjee Velljee—No appearance.
653-70—Dallas and Lynch—Cooverbaee widow v Maneckbai widow—Thacker and Chalk, and C. Tyabjee.
657-70—Dr. Dallas—(for Pauper) Peter deSouza v Joseph deCosta —Rimington, Hore and Langley.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions resumed its sittings yesterday—Chief Justice Westropp presiding.

SENTENCES.

Gunnoo Siddoo (Hindoo), Goolabsha Jumunsha (Mahomedan), and Bala Wittoo (Hindoo), who all pleaded guilty to cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery of property, knowing it to be stolen, were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

James Hopkins, who pleaded guilty to theft in a building used as a human dwelling, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for nine calendar months, dating from the time of his commital, 22nd July.

Khooshaldas Gopaldas (Hindoo), who pleaded guilty to having counterfeit coins in his possession and also instruments and materials for the purpose of making counterfeit coins, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for four years, and got warning that if found in the dock again he would probably be transported for life.

Rama Janoo, who pleaded guilty to theft from a human dwelling, and to being previously convicted of theft, was sentenced to receive thirty lashes and be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

Bhasker Ramchunder, convicted on his own confession of attempting to commit suicide, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, dating from the time of his commitment, the 20th July. His Lordship warned him against the vice of drunkenness which had led him to the attempt to take away his own life.

AMUSING CASE—WHO DRUNK THE BRANDY?

John Sinclair, late a mechanic in the employment of the G.I.P. Railway, was charged (1) with housebreaking by night in order to the committing of theft, and (2) with theft in a building used as a human dwelling and receiving stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen.

Sinclair pleaded not guilty to both charges, and the case went to trial.

The first witness called was

Mr. Ardaseer Merwanjee, hotel keeper, Lanowlie. He stated that on the morning of the 20th May he went into his store-room, which is next the station, and found his books scattered about on the floor, and a wooden shutter in the room broken open. He sent for Chief Constable Bell, and then the cash-box was examined, and notes of the value of 200 rupees in Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 notes and 5 rupees in silver were found amissing. In the store a tin of mixed biscuits, a bottle of chutney, some tins of sardines, and a few dozen knives and forks were also taken away. He could not tell whether the biscuit can before him was his. He knew the prisoner as a man who was employed in the fitting-shop at the railway. He did not see Sinclair on the day before the robbery.

Crossed-examined by the Prisoner—I have five or six servants. They sleep in the refreshment room, but although the store-room is next the refreshment room, the door of it is always kept shut. It would make a great noise to break open the place. Sepoys are not engaged near my godown. When Mr. Bell came he did not search my servants, and made no inquiries of them whatever. I did not see you after the 21st, and the shop was broken into on the night of the 20th. On the morning of the 21st you sent to my place for a bottle of "Old Tom." I do not remember that when you came to Lanowlie on the 15th you left your box in my refreshment room.

Mr. A. M. B. Bell, chief constable at Lanowlie, corroborated previous witness as to going to the store-room on the morning of the robbery, and stated that he arrested the prisoner at Madras on the 7th June. He found no money on him then, and the prisoner had none on his person. He said that when he came away from Lanowlie he had Rs. 300 and that he had spent them. Witness found the biscuit tin and chutney bottle shown him in the room of Guard Collins at Lanowlie five or six days after. From information he believed prisoner left Lanowlie three days after the robbery.

At this stage of the examination,

His Lordship intimated that the case had broken down, inasmuch as the prosecutor could not identify the property which was stolen. On the bottle of chutney there was no label or mark to distinguish it from other bottles, and as to the can of biscuits Mr. Merwanjee could not give any sign by which to distinguish it from other cans.

The next charge was then entered upon, when the first witness called was

Thomas Reece, carriage examiner in the G. I. P. Railway Company, and living at Lanowlie. He said that the prisoner was a perfect stranger to him, although he had seen him on the platform at the station of Lanowlie three days before the 20th. He saw him again on the 20th at the same place, when prisoner said "good evening," and asked what sort of place Lanowlie was. There was no more conversation with him. He went to the bungalow where the prisoner stayed on the 20th, because prisoner did not know the way to his bungalow, and he out of kindness wished to show him the way. He then bade the prisoner "good night," and prisoner pressed him so much to go into this bungalow" that he went. Witness then continued—I started from the station with the prisoner at a quarter to nine. I considered he was very lonely, and remained at his bungalow till eleven. I had then 75 rupees—one note for Rs. 50, two for Rs. 10, and Rs. 5 in silver. He told me he had no money, and out of kindness I sent for a bottle of brandy, and I only tasted it. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—You are sure?

Witness—I only had a mouthful of it.

The Chief Justice—Why was that? Was it so bad?

Witness—No. But I am now just as I was then. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—I daresay.

Witness—I can assure you it is very little I take of it—only at a time and nothing more.

The Chief Justice (catching the sentence imperfectly)—Only as a medicine in the morning? (Laughter.)

Mr. Marriott—No, your Lordship. Witness said "only at a time and nothing more."

Witness—At eleven I wished him "good night."

The Chief Justice—Now, speak out. We left you at the first taste of the brandy. Now give us the history of the subsequent events. (Laughter.)

Witness—[illegible] the "hower" of eleven I went from his bungalow to my own. [illegible] to my bungalow, and we both went in. There was another person who had been taken very "hill" in my bungalow.

The Chief Justice—There was another man in the bungalow who was sick, was there? What was his name?

Witness—I really forget it. It was a sort of French name—no, an Irish name. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—Can't you tell us what it was?

Witness—Now I remember, it was Sexton.

The Chief Justice—It sounds rather like "Saxon." (Laughter.) Well?

Witness—On account of this man being there sick, I did not wish to disturb him, and I told the prisoner he had better go back to his bungalow. That was all.

The Chief Justice—What then?

Witness—He then wanted me to send him back to his bungalow, as the road was very dark.

The Chief Justice—What do you mean by "sending him back?"

Witness—He wanted me to accompany him back to his bungalow, because the night was dark.

The Chief Justice—Then for the same reason, he would see you back, did he? (Laughter.)

Witness—When I had gone back, I found it very unpleasant to be in my bungalow on account of this sick man, and so I wanted to be quiet, and then I stopped with this man a "hower."

The Chief Justice—At the end of the hour, what was the condition of the brandy bottle? (Great laughter.)

Witness—My Lord, I had'nt tasted it.

The Chief Justice—Then what were you doing during the hour?

Witness—Nothing, but speaking to this man in a very sociable manner of way. (Laughter.) Well, a little "hafter" the "hower" of twelve—it was not more than ten minutes "hafter" twelve—this man said he wanted a sheet of paper to write a letter. He went out to get this sheet of paper, but the man did not return for a long time. At the time the man was away, not seeing signs of the man coming, I just laid down upon a cot, on account of the night getting so late. I went off, and had a sudden nap, and lay there for a "hower," and when I awoke every pocket was empty. I came to the conclusion I had been robbed of my 75 rupees in notes and silver.

The Chief Justice—When did you discover that?

Witness—I jumped out of bed. I demanded of him to know why he had taken the notes out of my pocket. I then saw the man in the room. He was sitting at the table in the bungalow, and I saw him put away something which looked like a note, but which I could not see by reason of his quickness. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice then asked witness how far the cot was from the table. The witness (who throughout was giving his evidence in a curious pompous style) seemed to have difficulty in understanding this question, until, when His Lordship put the proposition to him—"If you were the table, and the jury box the cot, what distance was the cot from the table?"—(laughter)—a light seemed to dawn upon him, and he said, "about five feet, your Lordship."

The Chief Justice—What prompted you to feel your pockets the moment you awoke?

Witness—Because I had books and the notes in my pocket, and I knew "heverything" was gone because I felt my coat was so light. I then jumped up, and I went and pulled out a little square box underneath the cot, and inside I found my pocket handkerchief, a penknife, and some other dirty things. I told the prisoner I would make him open his own box.

Witness was here proceeding to enlarge upon his theme somewhat inconsequently, when he was pulled up by His Lordship, and he then went over his story again. After he found the handkerchief, he said he asked the prisoner, "Who was the person that 'putt' these things there?" He said he did not know. Then I said I would make him open his box. The box I opened first belonged to a guard named Collins. I made him open it, and in that I did not find any of my property. Because I did not see the man taking what I had lost, I did not bring a charge against him. Neither Collins nor any one else than this man was in the house.

Interrogated—Was there no servant there?

Witness—The servant was only there at the time he fetched the bottle from the Parsee's.

The Chief Justice—Was there any opium in the brandy? (Laughter.)

Witness—I don't know about that, because I used very little of it.

The Chief Justice—Well, what next?

Witness—The next thing after that was that I stopped there, and tried to make inquiry. He said he had made inquiry about it. Then I wished him—no, I went away to my own bungalow at three in the morning, making inquiry everywhere for what I had lost.

The Chief Justice—Then you did make inquiry?

Witness—I did not make any inquiry because he said he would make inquiry, and that somebody must have taken the money. That's all. That was his style of doing it. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—What did he do when he opened his own box?

Witness—I never saw him do anything there, when he said he would make inquiry. And where he had gone to I know not. I never made inquiry.

The Chief Justice—How long did he remain out?

Witness—Well, the time I missed him out most was the time when I was asleep. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—You said he went out to make inquiry. How long did he remain out?

Witness—About a quarter of an hour.

The Chief Justice—Yes; well?

Witness—He came back and said he had been unable to find information about my property.

The Chief Justice—And nothing more took place at that time?

Witness—Nothing more.

The Chief Justice—What o'clock was it that you awoke?

Witness—I should think it must have been about a quarter past one, or something that way.

The Chief Justice—Do you recollect exactly what the prisoner said when you first accused him of taking your notes?

Witness—The first thing he told me was that he was sorry, and he would pay me half of what I had lost upon his pay day.

The Chief Justice—Was that said first?

Witness—The first thing he said was he was not the one that did it, now that I remember.

The Chief Justice—Will you just return for a moment to the time when you awoke and found your pockets empty? What did you say then?

Witness—I wanted to know what was his reason——

The Chief Justice—I am not asking what you wanted. What did you exactly say?

Witness—I asked him what made him take what I had in my pockets.

The Chief Justice—Did you actually charge him then with the robbery?

Witness—Yes.

The Chief Justice—And what did he reply?

Witness—He said he had not taken it.

The Chief Justice—Yes?

Witness—So, of course, not having seen the man take it, I ——

The Chief Justice—No, no. I want to know the full conversation. You told us he offered to pay half, or the whole, or some portion of your loss. What did he say exactly? Give me the words. I hope you are brighter in the examination of your carriages than you are when examined yourself. (Laughter.)

Witness—All he said was that he was not the party that took it.

The Chief Justice—Was that all he said? I must bring you back again to the moment when you found your pockets empty. When he said it was not him who took it, what did he say?

Witness—He said nothing more than that he was sorry for what I had lost, and that if he could get information about the party who took it he would tell me. That was all.

The Chief Justice—Well, what more?

Witness—Nothing more.

The Chief Justice—Then he did not say anything about paying you out of his pay?

Witness (blandly)—Oh, I said that before. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—I ask you to give a complete account of the conversation between yourself and the prisoner.

Witness—When he said he was sorry he said he would give half of his pay for what I had lost.

The Chief Justice—And that is the whole?

Witness—That is "hall." (Laughter.)

Mr. Marriott—Did you see the prisoner again that night?

Witness—No, I did not.

Mr. Marriott—Did you look for him next day?

Witness—Yes. It was about ten o'clock, and I went to make inquiry and see if I could find the party that took this money. He was there and another person.

Mr. Marriott—Then you did see him the next day?

Witness—Yes I did.

Mr. Marriott—Who was the other party?

Witness—Some guard. I do not know his name. I saw the prisoner in another guard's bungalow.

Mr. Marriott—Had you any conversation then?

Witness—I made inquiry if he had got any information about what I had lost, and he said he knew nothing of it, and then I left him.

Mr. Marriott—Did you see him again?

Witness—No. I saw him no more.

Mr. Marriott—Then you have not found any of your money?

Witness—None of it.

The Chief Justice—You said you saw something like a note in the prisoner's hand. Did you ask him to turn out his pockets that night?

Witness—Yes.

The Chief Justice—What did he say to that?

Witness—Yes. I asked him, and when he showed them he had no money in them.

The Chief Justice—Then you did ask him to show you his pockets?

Witness—Yes. I asked him to show me the note that was in his hand. He said it was nothing.

The Chief Justice—That was what he said?

Witness—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Did you tell him you believed it to be a note?

Witness—Yes.

The Chief Justice—What did he say to that?

Witness—He said he did not know what it was, and had not seen it.

The Chief Justice—What did you say to that, pray? How did you accept that statement?

Witness—How did I accept that statement! (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—Certainly. Did you not say he must have known what it was that was in his hand?

Witness—Yes. He said he did not know, and that it must have been a bit of paper off the table. There were many books and pieces of paper on the table.

The Chief Justice—Did you look in other parts of the room than the boxes for your property?

Witness—Yes.

The Chief Justice—Did you search the bed?

Witness—Yes; No. I did not make him take his shoes off.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner—How long have you been in Lanowlee?

Witness (angrily)—Why do you want to know? (Laughter.) That's my business. (Renewed laughter.)

The Chief Justice—You must answer the question.

Question repeated by Prisoner.

Witness—I have been there eighteen months.

The Prisoner—Do you know Mr. Bell, the constable at Lanowlee?

Witness—Do I know Mr. Bell! I know him now. I knew him when you was there. (Laughter.)

The Prisoner—Did you make a report next morning to Mr. Bell about losing money?

Witness—Did I! What is that to you? (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—You must answer these questions. [illegible] whether you have been having more brandy this morning. You do not seem to know how to behave yourself in a Court of Justice. Answer the question. Did you make a report next morning?

Witness—I made a report, but I think it would be about the third day after. I told the station master of it immediately after the morning of the robbery. I asked him if he had seen any one change a Rs. 50 note or anything like that.

The Prisoner—Was there any other together with us that night when we drunk the brandy?

Witness—When drinking the brandy! No one but yourself drank the brandy. (Laughter.) You and "Hi" were alone there at the time. You went away, and I went to sleep.

The Prisoner—What o'clock did I leave?

Witness—What o'clock did you leave! You went out to get a sheet of paper to write a letter to your b-e-a-u-tiful wife, as you called her. (Great laughter.)

The Chief Justice—What is that? You seem to be very angry, but I really do not know what you mean.

The Prisoner—Did we not finish the bottle of brandy ourselves?

Witness—Finish it! You might, but I did not. I only had barely a glassful. (Laughter.)

The Prisoner—You never drink at all, I suppose?

Witness—Not like you do. (Great laughter.)

The Prisoner—What o'clock was it in the morning? when you got up when you lost your money?

Witness—When did I get "hup," do you mean? About half-past one.

The Chief Justice—You must not look at the prisoner so when you give your answers. Face the jury.

The Prisoner—And then you missed your money?

Witness—Yes. Then I missed my money. (Laughter.)

The Prisoner—If you lost your money, then I suppose you could not pay for your month's mess, could you?

Witness—I could not, could I not? That is more than you know. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—What is your answer to the question?

Witness—My Lord, this man is talking of a thing he knows nothing about. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice repeated the prisoner's question, and called upon the witness to answer it.

Witness—That is my business. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—You must answer the question. Had you any money left at home with which you could have paid for your mess?

Witness—Yes.

The Prisoner—Was it not a made-up plan of yours to get up this story about losing your money so as to get an excuse for getting off from paying your month's mess?

Witness—I suppose that is your "hinvented" plan to say this. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—Just say Yes or No to the question.

Witness—No.

The Prisoner—That same morning you lost your money, did'nt we have a bottle of "Old Tom" together?

Witness—No. Not with you.

The Chief Justice—Had you a bottle of "Old Tom" with anybody that morning?

Witness—No. I says no. (Laughter.)

The Prisoner—If you had lost money, was it not your particular duty to make a report there and then as you knew there was a constable in the place?

Witness—If I had seen you do it, I would have had you "tuk."

The Prisoner—Then you do not suspect me for it?

Witness—That I do. At the hour you went for the paper and I went to bed I waited on you more than half-an-hour, and that was when I was first suspicious of you.

The Chief Justice—You do suspect him of taking the money?

Witness—I do.

The Prisoner—Then how was it you did not make a report then and there and have me searched?

Witness—There was no one there.

The Prisoner—There was a police constable.

Witness—Humph! There was no police constable there.

The Prisoner—I suppose the paper I had in my hand must have been the letter I wrote?

Witness—If it was the letter, you would not have put it "hout" of sight so quick.

The Prisoner—You could not say, then, whether it was a letter or a pass given for the brandy?

Witness—A pass for the brandy! (To the Jury.) When the bottle was on the table, what makes him ask a question about a pass? (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—You are not to ask any questions.

Witness—I was merely asking——

The Chief Justice—Then you are not to ask. Say whether it was not a pass.

Witness—It was not a pass, and it did not look like a letter.

The Prisoner—When did you see Mr. Bell after you missed your money?

Witness—I have told you already. I suppose you want a double answer?

The Chief Justice—The witness has already answered that question.

The Prisoner—My Lord, I have no more questions to ask this witness.

The Foreman of the Jury to Witness—Was your money all in one pocket?

Witness—My notes were folded up in a "henvelope" and put in a pocket of my trousers. Some change was in a separate pocket. There were other papers and label used on the railway line in other pockets.

The Foreman—Could your pockets have been emptied without your being disturbed?

Witness—Well, it could have been done, but I must have slept very sound anyhow.

The Chief Justice—I suppose its being done would depend upon the extent of the brandy you had?

Witness—Well, I don't know. (Laughter.)

The Foreman—Was the brandy taken "neat?"

The Chief Justice—Do you remember if the sip you took was "neat?" (Laughter.)

Witness—Well, I don't know. I was just the same then as I am now. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—You were asleep then, but you are awake now. (Laughter.) Was it "neat" or not?

The Witness—Well, I took too little to be able to tell. (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—Too little to tell whether it was "neat" or not? (Great laughter.)

Witness—Yes. (Renewed laughter.)

The Chief Justice—What have you a month?

Witness—90 rupees, with extra time, my Lord.

The Chief Justice—When had you last received your pay before you lost your money?

Witness—On the 18th of the month.

The Chief Justice—Was your little weakness of sipping brandy known at the station? (Laughter.)

The Witness—No. The man being, as I thought, a very sociable man, I went with him, but things turned round the opposite. That's how it is.

The Foreman—Is it not possible that you have made a mistake in supposing you had all that money on the night you lost it?

Witness—No. I carried the money with me from the time I got my pay.

The Chief Justice—Did you get to bed at all on the morning of the 20th? Did you sleep with your boots on? (Laughter.)

Witness—No, I merely had a short nap at the prisoner's house, when I lost what I have lost.

The Chief Justice—Did you look at the brandy bottle when you were leaving his house about three o'clock in the morning?

Witness—I saw it on the table.

The Chief Justice—Did you notice at what level the liquor stood in it?

Witness—No. I did not waste time to look and see whether there was anything in it.

The Chief Justice—Was the prisoner sober on the night in question?

Witness—Well, he seemed partly flushed "hup" with something.

The Chief Justice—And you yourself had only just one sip at the brandy—just, as it were, to inaugurate it? How much had the prisoner?

Witness—O, he was the one that consumed the whole of it? (Laughter.)

The Chief Justice—Tell us how much he drank. Did he drink half?

Witness—O more than "'af" of it.

The Chief Justice—And you assisted him in looking on, finding him a very sociable man? (Great laughter.)

Witness—Yes. I did not care for the brandy. I never take it except on duty—I mean when off duty. (Laughter.) After losing my money I did not touch it at all.

The Chief Justice—Before you lost it, how many sips had you?

Witness—I had not more than one glass out of the whole bottle.

The Foreman—When you returned to the prisoner's house did you intend spending the remainder of the night there?

Witness—No.

The Foreman—Did you notice any pen-and-ink on the table?

Witness—No.

The Chief Justice—You may go now.

The Witness then retired, looking very unamiably at the prisoner.

Mr. Bell, police officer, the next witness, said—Reece made the complaint to me that he was robbed on my asking him about the 28th or 29th May?

By the Prisoner—He did not make a report to me. I went and asked him. He did not, to my recollection, tell me that several persons had been drinking with him.

William Collins, boot-maker in Bombay, said—He first became acquainted with the prisoner in May last at Lanowlie station, where he was then a guard. Witness spoke to the prisoner first, and as prisoner told him he had no home to go to and that he was starving, he took him to his bungalow and gave him food. Prisoner said then he had no money whatever. He had a little box with him like a Holland's gin-box without partitions. Nothing was in the box but some dirty old rags and a few papers and some biscuits. He stayed in witness's house for eight or ten days, but witness was not at Lanowlie when prisoner left, nor had he been at Lanowlie on the night of the robbery of Reece.

By the Prisoner—I was told there was more than you and Reece drinking together in the bungalow when I left. I heard of one guard, named Burbidge, who was there; but there were different rumours. When I returned to my cot, I found it was all vomited upon. My boy informed me that Mr. Reece slept on my cot all night, and another boy told me the same. I think I returned to my room the morning after the robbery. I never saw you after the 21st, I cannot say whether I was suspended from the 19th to the 22nd.

John Bowie, living at Madras, a turner in the Public Works Department, and brother-in-law of the prisoner, had known Sinclair for years, and saw the prisoner in Madras somewhere about the end of May. Prisoner had then notes, and gave witness one for Rs. 10 to get changed. He showed other notes amounting to Rs. 300. Witness was only permitted to see them at a distance, and he did not count them.

By the Prisoner—I could swear they were notes I saw you with.

This closed the examination of witnesses.

The Prisoner then gave in a long defence, which was read by the Clerk of the Crown. It bore reference almost entirely to the charge of house-breaking against him which had fallen through at the beginning of the sitting, and in a general way stated that such crimes as he was charged with were abhorrent to his nature. He said Reece's statements were untrue, and that his allegation that he had lost money was a mere plan by which he hoped to be relieved from paying his mess share.

Inspector Bell was recalled, and in answer to a question put by His Lordship inquiring what had induced him to ask Reece if he had been robbed, he said he had "[illegible]" heard it spoken of at the station platform.

The Chief Justice then summed up, placing special emphasis on the part of the evidence that showed that while the prisoner had arrived at Lanowlie in poverty, he had very shortly afterwards been found at Madras boasting of having money to the amount of Rs. 300,—a sum which, if the prisoner had been guilty of the robbery of Rs. 200 from the Parsee (but which he did not now stand charged with for the reasons previously given), and also guilty of the robbery of Rs. 75 from Reece, could be very nearly accounted for. He referred to Reece as a witness than whom he had seldom found one less able to tell a collected story, and thought the jury might, amid the discrepancies in that witness's evidence, discover certain main facts which would assist them in coming to a correct conclusion in the case.

The Jury then retired, and after a quarter of an hour's absence returned with a verdict against the prisoner of "guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen property."

His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to six calendar months' rigorous imprisonment, and said that the sentence would have been nine months had the prisoner not been committed since the 7th June.

CHEATING A MOOLTANEE.

William Barnes, an Indo-Briton, was charged with cheating Jaitha Jamee, a Mooltanee, and thereby dishonestly inducing the delivery to him of certain shawls, cloaks, caps, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 190. It appears that, on the 12th August last, prosecutor was taken to a place which was described as the "office" of the prisoner, and there exhibited to prisoner certain Kurrachee goods, of which he made his selection. Prisoner said he wanted to show the goods to a ship captain; and that if they were approved, the money would be paid or otherwise the goods should be returned. It was not pretended that the goods were either paid for or returned. Prisoner urged that they were given to him on credit. The prosecutor produced a memorandum in English, signed by the prisoner, to the effect that he promised to pay for the goods mentioned therein or to return them. His Lordship told the jury in summing up the evidence that, if they thought that the prisoner took those things with an originally dishonest intention to cheat, they must find him guilty; but if they believed he bought the goods *bona fide* on credit, they should acquit him. After a short consultation, the jury acquitted the prisoner.

A SIMILAR CASE.

The prisoner in the above case was then charged with a similar offence, for cheating Buthreedas Bhugwandas and inducing the delivery of gold lace and tinsel. In this case the Bania dupe was taken to the same "office," where prisoner represented that the goods were required for the captains of ships which he had chartered. The circumstances connected with the offence were nearly the same as in the other case.

The Jury at once returned a verdict of guilty. Prisoner admitted having been in jail, for five years on a previous conviction of theft.

His Lordship, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said he found he had already suffered rigorous imprisonment for five years, and also for eighteen months for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Anne Fernandes; and he had now been convicted of cheating in a most impudent case. His Lordship thought it was very clear that it was not desirable that the Bombay community should be troubled with his presence for a long period at least. He was in doubt whether he should not be transported for life. However, he would sentence him for the full term of imprisonment for cheating, and that was for seven years.

The Court then adjourned, and will meet to-day again at ten o'clock.

PASSENGERS FROM LONDON.

The s. s. Bagdad, 819 tons, Captain J. Templeton, arrived on the 14th instant from London via the Suez Canal with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

Captain and Mrs Ketchen, Mr and Mrs Ross and child, Mr and Mrs Stevens, Miss Bellman, Mrs Templeton, Mr Shepherd, Mr and Master Montgomery, Mr Sullivan, Mr and Mrs Peile, Mr C W Doyle, Mrs Warner and two children, and Mrs Stephens.

PORT CANNING.

We learn that it has been decided to close Port Canning, and to withdraw all harbour establishments from the Mutlah, except the outer lightship. This light vessel, being the only light from the Hooghly to Chittagong, is of much use to steamers and ships navigating the Bay of Bengal. It appears that during the last two years only two square-rigged vessels have put into Port Canning, and one of those was an unwilling visitor, driven there by stress of weather. It is difficult to say anything against the withdrawal of costly public establishments from the abortive port which was to have rivalled Calcutta; still we confess to a feeling of regret that Port Canning should have turned out such an utter failure. We trust that some order will be taken with the Mutlah State Railway, which must be eating its head off, now that there is no traffic to Canning Town.—*Englishman.*

CHOLERA and DIARRHŒA.—No Europeans should be without a supply of Jeremie's celebrated "Sedative and Anti-Spasmodic," which has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera and Diarrhœa. The manufacturers, Savory and Moore, of New Bond Street, supply it in bottles, with full directions, and it is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers. The public should see the well-known names of "Savory and Moore" on the bottles.

A CURIOUS CASE OF EXTORTION.

Yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before Mr. R. H. Showell, Second Magistrate, the case of Bhickajee Merwanjee was called on, in which he charged Maneckjee Muncherjee with extortion and attempt to extort money. Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, solicitor, appeared to conduct the prosecution. The following information was laid by the prosecutor on the 8th instant:—

I am resident of Khairgaum, in the zillah of Surat, and now live in Churneywady Street, in the town of Bombay. I have a daughter named Maneckbaee, now of the age of twenty-seven years or thereabouts. She was married to one Maneckjee Muncherjee about twenty-one years ago. When they grew of age they did not live happily together in consequence of the ill-treatment of the said Maneckjee Muncherjee. He was also unable to support or maintain her. After a long negotiation it was in the year 1864 ultimately agreed between the said Maneckjee Muncherjee and my said daughter Maneckbaee, that their marriage should be dissolved, and that all the ornaments with her should be handed over to Maneckjee Muncherjee; and in pursuance of such agreement the said ornaments were handed over by me to the said Maneckjee, and a Gujerathee writing, dated 2nd September 1864, was signed and delivered by the said Maneckjee Muncherjee. Since the date of such last mentioned writing, I have made arrangements for the marriage of my said daughter with others, but her former husband, the said Maneckjee Muncherjee, disregarding the said writing executed by him and the stipulations therein mentioned, makes divers claims and objections, which he communicates to whoever agrees to marry my said daughter; and Maneckjee further urges upon me and my said daughter to pay him a large sum of money, and, in default, threatens us that he will make objections and prevent the marriage of my said daughter with any other person. I had recently agreed to marry my daughter to one Merwanjee Dorabjee, to whom, as I am informed and believe, the said Maneckjee Muncherjee has written a letter, dated the 27th August 1871, with the intention of extorting money from me and my said daughter. I therefore charge the said Maneckjee Muncherjee with extortion, and also with attempting to extort money, and I pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

At the commencement of the hearing of the case, the magistrate remarked that the grounds on which the prosecution relied appeared to him to be of a civil nature, but upon Mr. Pestonjee contending that the circumstances stated in the information were sufficient to constitute the offence of extortion, or at least of attempting to extort money, and that the injury which was attempted to be done to the poor daughter of the prosecutor was of a grievous nature, and one for which the Penal Code provided a remedy, the defendant was called upon to plead.

The defendant admitted that he had executed the release in question to his former wife and received from her the ornaments and money which had been given to her; and said that he made the objections and claims to her marrying again only through the persuasion of ill disposed persons; and he engaged never again to make such claims or objections, or to harass or annoy the lady or her father.

Mr. Pestonjee, on behalf of the prosecution, having agreed upon the above engagement of the defendant to let the matter drop, the magistrate concurred, warning the defendant that if he withdrew from his engagement or attempted to molest his former wife again, he would bring upon himself very serious consequences.

MUSCAT.

OFFICIAL NEWS REPORT, FROM 20TH AUGUST TO 2D SEPTEMBER, 1871.

Muscat Political Agency, dated 21 Sept., 1871.

Since the date of the last report quiet has prevailed in Oman. An inter-tribal quarrel had arisen amongst the Ghajaree tribes of Dhahireh, which it is thought may be arranged without fighting. Dates continue to arrive in large quantities from the interior. Prices are high at present owing to demand for the American market.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—28th August, mail steamer Ethiopia, from Bombay; 29th, ship Blanche, Howe, from London; 30th, ship Taria Topan, from Aden; 2nd September, mail steamer India, from Persian Gulf.

Departures.—26th August, ship Alabama, to Rangoon; ship Ann, to Calcutta; ship Futteh Salay, to Singapore; 28th, ship James Shepherd, to Java; mail steamer Ethiopia, to Persian Gulf.

(Sd.) E. C. Ross, Major,
H. B. M.'s Political Agent, Muscat.

BUSHIRE NEWS REPORT.

British Residency, Bushire, 28th August, 1871.

H. M.'s gun-boat Hugh Rose, B. M., left for a cruise on the 19th instant.

Cholera is said to have carried off many persons since its reappearance at Bushire.

The poor are still in a miserable condition in the streets of Bushire. About four or five are said to die every day from starvation.

Some attempts have been made to clear away the accumulation of filth from the sea shore. It is reported that cholera prevails in the Oman ports, especially in Rusul-Khyma, where seventy deaths per diem has been the maximum number. Cholera is now on the decrease.

Hajee Ahmed Khan is said to have been reappointed Governor of Bunder Abbas for the present year.

The Zil-Oos-Sultan Prince Governor of Fors reported to have been recalled to Teheran, the Wali being now independent Governor of Fors.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—August 18th, bark Mozuffar, from Busreh; brig Jumna, from England via Suez Canal; 23rd, steamer Mula, from Busreh; 26th, steamer India, from Busreh.

Departures.—August 14th, steamer Cashmere, from Bombay and intermediate ports; 19th, H. M.'s gun-boat Hugh Rose, on a cruise; 20th, bark Mozuffar, for Lingah; 23rd, brig Jumna, to Busreh; 25, steamer Mula, to Kurrachee.

Vessel in Harbour.—August 28th, B. I. S. N. S. India. (Signed) Lewis Pelly, Lieut.-Col.,
H. B. M.'s Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

THE BOUNDARY COMMITTEES IN KATTYWAR.

The following statistics of work performed by the Boundary Committees during the past year are published:—

The Political Agent notes with satisfaction the zeal with which the Western District Boundary officer, Mr. Byramjee Hormusjee, has continued to carry out his duties, fully justifying the encomiums bestowed on him during the past two years. 133 boundaries of 235 miles 67 chains and 59 feet have been settled by him in 132 days, at an average cost of Rs. 18-6-8 per mile.

In marked contrast to this is the very inefficient work done by the Eastern District Boundary Committee, President, Mr. Praulal Dhirajram, who has taken 203 days to settle 49 miles 33 chains and 59 feet, comprised in 44 boundaries, of which 15 only were disputed, at a cost of Rs. 114-9-4 per mile. It is with regret the Political Agent has to observe also the very unsatisfactory and careless settlement of these boundaries, the appeals against which have been 1 in every 1½ against 1 in every 3½ of the Western District. Were it not that so few boundaries remain to be finished in the Eastern District, the removal of this president would be imperative.

Great commendations are due to the Presidents of the Northern and Southern Districts, Messrs. Shaik Easa and Mahomed Jumaloodeen, who have worked with zeal and assiduity,—the former having settled 154 boundaries of 269 miles 40 chains, in 178 days, at an average cost of Rs. 23-4-11 per mile; while the latter has finished 191 boundaries of 252 miles 27 chains and 35 feet, in 201 days, at an average cost of Rs. 23-15-3 per mile. Appeals against their decisions were, in the Northern, 1 in 3½, and in the Southern 1 in every 2¼ cases.

There remain 178 boundaries still unsettled, 87 disputed, and 91 undisputed. These must be concluded during the ensuing season, the Eastern and Western, of six each, as early as possible.

W. W. Anderson,
Political Agent.

Kattywar Political Agency, Rajcote, 15th Aug. 1871.

THE OUTBREAK IN BAREILLY JAIL.

The explanation of the outbreak is, we think, easily found. Not long ago Dr. Eades passed a most injudicious order depriving the Brahmins in jail of their *janaos*, and the result was—sulkiness. One man was whipped for not eating his dinner, and the disturbance ceased, the city being in no way influenced by the ill-feeling which existed within the jail. There this first matter—the preface of the story—virtually ended. Dr. Eades had passed a singularly indiscreet order, and the prisoners contented themselves with *looking* sulky. But Dr. Eades was not to escape so easily. There was in the jail a life-prisoner, by name Janooa, a scoundrel imprisoned for active participation in the late Mohurrum riots, and who richly deserved to have been hung a month ago. He, ever since his incarceration, has been looking forward to last Wednesday night, and—like the clever rascal he is—seized the opportunity afforded him, by the ill-temper which was still hanging about the jail in consequence of Dr. Eades' insane order, to provoke an outbreak. It will, of course, be as fairly debited against the late Officiating Superintendent of the jail as the first. "Had his order," it will be argued, "about the threads not been given, there would have been no ill-feeling in the jail (beyond the ill-feeling that exists in every jail), and the convict Janooa would have had no material to work upon in his villainous conspiracy." Now, this we consider is a point for the inquiry to decide, but we would here say that in our opinion this view is erroneous, for we do not think that the order of the threads was the actual cause of, although it was undoubtedly made the immediate and ostensible pretext for, this outbreak. The actual cause, as far as it is possible yet to know anything, was simply the desire of the prisoners to escape. There was nothing either religious or political in the matter, for it was merely from first to last an attempt of certain convicts to get out of confinement. The time chosen, it is true, gives the *emeute* another colouring; but nevertheless we are of opinion that neither sacred threads nor creed differences had the remotest connection with it. Some of the prisoners were in a state of stifled insubordination, and another was actively plotting; and when they came together, the result was sudden combustion—the natural result of the contact of fire and smouldering flax all the world over. The prisoners themselves allow that the outbreak was in no way connected with the *janaos*, but as it is only natural that, following so close together, the second unpleasantness should be set down to the same motives as the first, we again, at the risk of being tedious, would say that the order of the threads—beyond giving Janooa discontented, instead of contented, convicts to tamper with (and the very small quantity of content ever to be found among life convicts makes the difference trifling), was not the cause of the outbreak. It was in a fine clever plant—the hour, the day, the time, being all well chosen, with, as results, an inquiry which cannot but be disagreeable to Dr. Eades and gun-shot wounds to forty-one out of seventy convicts.—*Pioneer.*

COURT MARTIAL.

A PRIVATE AND A JEMADAR LIVING IN "INTIMATE DOMESTIC RELATIONSHIP."

At a General Court Martial assembled at Saugor on Friday, 28th July, Private Mozuffer Sherriffe, 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, was arraigned on the following charge:—Having at Saugor, on the 4th June 1871, used criminal force towards Jemadar Budroodeen, 3rd Regiment Madras Light Cavalry, his superior officer, then distinguishable as such, by dragging him by the hair of the head from the verandah to the yard of his house. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for two years. Lord Napier in approving and confirming the above, adds the following note:—"The prisoner, Mozuffer Sheriffe, was living in intimate domestic relationship with his father-in-law the jemadar, and their quarrel arose from some suspicions entertained by the prisoner regarding his wife, who was living with her father. On account of the peculiar circumstances of this case, as shown in the evidence, and of the prisoner's long service; also because he had been fifty-three days in confinement, the Court recommend him for favourable consideration. I am willing to give due weight to this recommendation, but it is impossible to overlook the crime of a soldier raising his hand against his superior officer; I therefore remit one year of the imprisonment, and direct the discharge of prisoner from his regiment, in which it is not expedient that he should remain."

THE ORGANISATION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY IN INDIA.

(*Pioneer.*)

We lately remarked on the injustice with which "Our Indian Artilleries" were treated in the way of promotion. We would now say a few words on the defective organization of the Royal Artillery in India without distinction of regiment. There is a great talk in England of the expansive cadre system. It may possibly answer there: but here we have no materials wherewith to expand a cadre. Our wants are "little and good." Is our Artillery thoroughly efficient? We doubt the fact. There is hardly a battery in India up to its strength in men. They may, it is true, as has been done before, be completed on an emergency by volunteers from the Line, but the system is objectionable. The Stud Department, too, cannot supply a sufficiency of horses, and what they do give, have too much blood and too little bone. Last year was a "peace at any price" time, and the cry was for economy. Government as usual rushed into extremes, and the result has been inefficiency. It was thought necessary to reduce the number of arsenals, so the stores of the small depots were hurriedly sent to Allahabad and Ferozepore. Government quite forgot that the sums paid for the carriage of these stores would have kept up the small depôts from which they were removed, until the stores themselves were actually expended. As matters now are return freight will have to be paid for their gradual re-issue to regiments and batteries at a distance. There is not much economy in that, we think. At the same time the second line of waggons was removed from all batteries except those at Peshawur. If the object was to save the paltry allowance of Rs. 30 per month which was given to keep the waggons in repair, we can merely say that we believe commanding officers would willingly have given up the money if allowed to keep their waggons. The proper places for all carriages are surely the gunsheds of the batteries to which they belong. Commanding officers take pride in their equipment, and carriages are at least as well cared for by them as they will be when parked in an arsenal. Government may perhaps say there is a saving in bullocks with each battery. We doubt this fact also. Gun-bullocks must be bred; they cannot be bought, and there is a Stud for the purpose. The battery bullocks in each station were at the disposal of the Commissariat officer, and were employed in Government work of all kinds for which cattle are now hired. Hundreds are now kept up at the great arsenal stations where there is no work for them. The experiment has been tried for eighteen months, and we think, we may say, the result has been no economy. It is certainly unsatisfactory as regards efficiency. Batteries cannot move without extra camels to carry the gear formerly carried on the waggons, and cases might easily arise when batteries in the field would become unserviceable from want of the extra ammunition that used always to accompany them. Railways are excellent institutions, but they cannot always bring up supplies at the right moment. We commend these remarks to the notice of the authorities.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Mr. Mackintosh, an engineer of Dallah, was recently fined Rs. 200 by the magistrate for shooting a dog belonging to a native. On appeal to the Recorder the fine was reduced to Rs. 20.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Camp of Exercise.—We learn that active preparations for a camp of exercise are going on at Delhi. A Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals arrived at that station to arrange, in conjunction with an officer of the Quartermaster General's Department, the preliminaries of the Ghazeeabad campaign. One of the motives, it is stated, for carrying out the plan in its entirety, is the likelihood of having, as a spectator, one of Her Majesty's sons, as it is not improbable that Prince Arthur will be here in the cold weather. Perhaps this may serve as an inducement to the authorities here to sanction the formation of a Volunteer Camp of Exercise.—*Ibid.*

The State of the Punjab.—Why should there be any delay in the execution of the Kuka, Bishen, Singh at Lahore? The ruffian was condemned to death many days ago, and is still alive, though a telegram, "Hang him at once," would long ago have rid the country of one more murderer. The iteration of alarming information by the Lahore journal shows that the state of that city is not what it should be; that the population are being gradually worked up to folly. Yet the Government wags complacently on. It is not as yet probable that there will be anything more than "excitement," but if there is, the whole blame will be directly imputable to the dilatoriness of the Simla authorities.—*Pioneer.*

Dog or Cat?—A good story is told by the Ootacamund correspondent of the *Madras Times*. A lady from Bengal on a visit to that station had a [illegible] little pug dog. One day on entering the Botanical Gardens she was accosted by an official, who courteously informed her that dogs were not admitted. "Dogs," said the lady, "call my Chou a dog!" as she fondly held it in her arms. "Oh! I beg your pardon, ma'm," replied the abashed functionary, "I see it's a—a—cat!"

Cruelty Punished.—We publish elsewhere the finding and judgment of the Officiating Sessions Judge of Mynpoorie, in the case of Crown vs. Bulwunt Singh *alias* Lal Sahib. The prisoner, who is the son of Juswunt Rao, the Rajah of the Etawah district, and himself a leading member of the local native society, was charged with having caused the death of a man by hanging him up naked by his heels to a tree and flogging him while in that position. The man's wife was tortured in the same way, but survived the suspension and flogging. The case was clearly proved against the prisoner, and he was accordingly found guilty of culpable homicide and voluntarily causing grievous hurt, being sentenced for the first offence to ten years' rigorous imprisonment and for the second to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000, the second sentence to take effect after the expiry of the first.—*Ibid.*

The Postmaster-General, Punjab, has not yet heard the last of the late *fiasco* of his department. We sympathize with him, but we sympathize more strongly with the public. The following is from our Lahore contemporary:—"The Postmaster-General, Punjab, has just returned to Murree. Our recent strictures on his department seem to have induced him to turn his attention to it for a short time. We doubt not that great good will ultimately result from this exertion, and accordingly look around to see whether the public has been benefited. We recently remarked that while there was every opportunity on the Ferozepur-Lahore road for sending the mail by horse dak, the extravagance and delay of a runner system was still kept up. Ferozepore is a large military station and arsenal, and it is important that swift communication, both for travellers and correspondence, should be maintained. It is therefore with no small surprise that we have received a notice for publication, informing the public that not only is the runner system to be maintained, but that the military horse dak, by means of which travellers could easily outrun the mails, is to be taken off! There is now no regular communication between the capital of the Punjab and its most important military arsenal.—*Pioneer.*

The Calcutta Small Cause Courts.—The *Indian Daily News* describes these courts as more like a bazaar than a well-ordered Court. Some of the rooms are so dark that, if the day be cloudy, it is necessary to bring in lights, and these consist of tallow candles stuck in black bottles. Twice within the last two years natives have suffered so much from the crush and heat and foul atmosphere, that they have died from its effects. The Judges, too, have not escaped; one after another has been obliged to take leave to the great hindrance of the business of the Courts. Our readers will remember that Sir Richard Temple took over last year a large balance that was at the credit of these Courts, and that though strong efforts were made to direct a portion of this sum to the erection or hire of suitable buildings for the Courts, the public were disappointed. We certainly agree with our contemporary that the present state of things is most discreditable to the Government of India, with whom, we believe, rests the disposal of the surplus revenue of the Courts.

A Boat Race amongst Native Gentlemen.—A correspondent sends us the following:—The afternoon of last Sunday wore a romantic aspect at Roy Prannath Choudhuri's Ghat, Burranagore. About 500 gentlemen were seen to stand on and beside the ghat, and about 40 *pansys*, mostly with gentlemen rowers, were seen plying on the pleasant expanse of the Hooghly. Among the *pansys*, there were two, named Paradise and Ospray, the former belonging to the Sukchar, and the latter to the Sambazaar party. The rowers of these two *pansys* were all gentlemen. At 6 P.M. these two *pansys*, with several others as witnesses, passed to the opposite shore and took their positions at Nimtola Ghat off Bellore. At 6h. 15m. 13sec. the two *pansys* started, at the sound of a bugle, from the opposite shore. On the first stroke Paradise gained nearly four feet, but they were overtaken by Ospray on the fourth. Now Ospray turned its face towards south, and Paradise towards due south-east, on which side the flag of victory was planted. This advantage would have given Paradise a complete victory had it possessed a well-versed *manjhi*, vested with the knowledge of evading obstacles, for on its way there it met a large *kistee* (a cargo-boat) which the *manjhi* of Paradise could not evade. Ospray with much ease escaped from falling on the *kistee*, and by this advantage it left behind Paradise and at last gained a complete victory. Paradise was overtaken by nearly 6 chains. The rowers of Ospray rushed on the shore at 6h. 17m. 55sec., and took up the flag of victory, which belonged to the opposite party. Thus Paradise was beaten in nearly two and a half minutes.—*Indian Mirror.*

A New Excuse for Thieving.—We never yet heard of a native who, when he was found out doing wrong, had not an excuse ready. A favourite excuse in Court is that he was drunk, and did not know anything about the matter. But in a case that was tried in the Town Police Court on Monday last, the prisoner charged Satan with catching hold of him, and making him do the deed. Probably he did not require any very tight seizing, when he saw an ornament of the value of Rs. 16,000 glittering before his eyes. The plea did not hold good; for the man was sent to prison for two years, while the instigator appears to have got off scot-free.—*Madras Times.*

The Madras Income Tax Collector.—We have received further complaints of the Income Tax-Collector persisting in sending out notices of assessment open, and without cover. These notices state the amount of the person's income and the amount of tax to be paid; and it is a perfectly gratuitous annoyance to send them to tax-payers in such a state that their clerks and other servants can learn that of their master's affairs that they have no business to know. We have never known such notices to be sent open in England. On the contrary, they are always sent in closed covers marked "private;" and we contend that tax-payers in this country are entitled to the same courtesy. It was always accorded by former collectors. If the present collector will not take a hint, he ought to be made to obey an order on the subject—*Ibid.*

THE PUNJAB COMMISSION.

(*Mofussilite.*)

We are in receipt of reliable information that the long contemplated arrangement for separating the executive and judicial functions of the officers of the Punjab Commission, have received that final assent of the Supreme Government, and will positively come into force on the 1st of November next. The delay has been occasioned by the difficulty of finding the necessary funds, under existing financial arrangements, for the increased expenditure, involved by the new scheme amounting to little more than two lacs of rupees per annum. This difficulty has been removed, and the scheme is now being prepared in detail, and will shortly appear in the *Gazette*.

We believe that the following is as nearly as possible the scheme proposed. The Commissioners of the Frontier Divisions of Peshawur and Derajat will remain as at present. The remaining eight Commissioners will be reduced to four in number. The duties of the Commissioner will be purely executive, and the pay of the officer will be raised to Rs. 3,500 per mensem, assimilating in this respect to the pay of similar officers in the North West Provinces. To each existing division there will be appointed a *Sessions Judge*, on a salary of Rs. 2,300 per mensem. He will hear civil and criminal appeals from officers of all grades, subordinate to him, but will possess no executive authority. To each district will be appointed a Collector and Sub-Judges, in substitution of the present designation of Deputy Commissioner. The pay of this class of officers will remain as at present. The Collector and Sub-Judge will be the chief executive officer of his district, and will take a share of criminal work, retaining his powers under section 445 A. and B.

Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners will remain as at present. Small Cause Courts will be multiplied. The office of Naib Tehseeldar will be abolished, and a Moonsiff will be appointed to each tehseel for the decision of civil cases. Appeals from the decisions of these Moonsiffs will be heard by the Sessions Judge.

Such is the brief outline of a carefully matured scheme which promises to be productive of much good. The Punjab has long ceased to be a *non-regulation* province except in name, and the promotion in the various grades which the scheme will ensure is but the justly earned reward of hard work.

Some heart-burnings will be occasioned by the determination at which the Government has arrived to appoint men to the more responsible posts by selection, and not as hitherto has been the rule by seniority. We fear that much sympathy will not be shown to the men who are passed over. There is a general and growing feeling that the system of promotion by *seniority* has not worked well. Under the present arrangement of the Punjab, we are satisfied that no injustice will be done. The Government which proposed the new scheme, as well as the scheme itself, will be on its trial, and the Government must have plenary power to appoint to the higher posts those officers who will best carry out its wishes, and who are in its opinion the best fitted for the posts.

We could point out several officers in the Commission whose services have been frequently applauded by the highest authority, but who have stagnated in the lower grades owing to the system of seniority hitherto in force. It is but fair that officers who have shown themselves fearless of responsibility on trying occasions, should receive the reward of their services, even at the expense of average men who may happen to be their successors.

AFGHANISTAN.

Cabul, 21st Aug.

A letter from General Daood Shah Khan, commanding the troops at Furrah, has reached the Ameer to the effect that in consequence of the scarcity of provisions in the Furrah territory, the troops cannot receive supplies regularly. After mastering the contents of this letter the Ameer sent an urgent order to Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan to supply the army with grain, after collecting the same, from the whole of his province, and not to allow them to feel inconvenience.

With reference to his long service, the Ameer has reinstated General Sohrab Khan Kafree, a *gholam butcha* of the Ameer, to the command of artillery batteries, and has appointed Colonels Taj Mahomed Khan (son of Arsulla Khan, Ghilzai), Gool Ahmed Khan, Baburee, resident of Konur, in Jellalabad, and Gholam Hydur Khan, Wurduk of Ghuzni, as Brigadier Generals.

Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Huzara, Governor of the Jaghori Huzara has arrived at Cabul to wait on the Ameer.

Yesterday the residents of the harem of Sirdar Mahomed Hoosein were placed in the harem of Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan at their own request. The old gate of the harem of Sirdar Mahomed Kasim Khan, which adjoins the harem of Sirdar Mahomed Uslum Khan, has been closed, and another [illegible] it from inside the harem of Mahomed Uslum Khan, and thus the family of all the three [illegible] an opportunity of living together. The Effendee, the Turkish envoy, [illegible] from Bokhara, arrived in Cabul [illegible] Abdoollah Khan, son of the late [illegible] a sister's son of the [illegible] dil Khan, Barukzai, were sent [illegible] with 25 sowars. The dawankhana of [illegible] Kasim Khan has been assigned for the residence of the Effendee, and the huramsurai of Sirdar Mahomed Hoosein Khan for the Bokhara envoy. At present they receive prepared food, but after two days a daily cash allowance will be granted.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN J. P. BASEVI, R. E.

From Major T. G. Montgomerie, R. E., Officiating Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue, and Commerce,—No. 114—1036, dated Mussoorie, the 17th August 1871.

It is with the deepest regret that I have to report the death of Captain J. P. Basevi, R.E., Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Great Trigonometrical Survey, on the 17th July 1871, whilst carrying on the pendulum observations in connection with the other geodetical operations of this department.

In order to carry out the programme proposed by Colonel Walker in communication with and under the auspices of the Royal Society, Captain Basevi had to take observations at two or more stations on the very elevated table-land of Thibet and Ladak. With this object he marched from the Punjab to Cashmere and thence to Ladak, where he completed the necessary observations at one station 15,500 feet above the sea. He then marched to the extreme confines of Ladak and crossed into the margin of Great Thibet, and had actually reached a fitting place for taking the last observations required, when he was unfortunately seized with the fatal illness from which he died at the early age of 39.

This lamentable occurrence took place two marches to the east of Kiyam, in the Changchenmo valley, at an elevation of about 17,000 feet above the sea. Captain Basevi was then some forty marches from Murree, the nearest British station, and 32 marches from Cashmere, which was the nearest point from which he could have received medical aid.

His death was undoubtedly due to his devotion to his work, and, occurring as it did under such peculiar circumstances, I hope that an application which I intend to submit as to some extra pension for the widow, will meet with favourable consideration from the Government of India.

Captain Basevi was an officer of rare scientific and general attainments, and had devoted himself thoroughly to the work of this department.

He had done good service in every part of India, from Ladak to the southernmost point of the Madras Presidency, one of his special charges having been the measurement of the Cape Comorin base-line; in all, his merits were conspicuous, but the crowning work of his life was the taking of the pendulum observations for the whole continent of India. To this most difficult task he devoted a large amount of talent and labour, of which it is hardly possible to convey an adequate idea. Commencing at the end of 1865 he pushed on the work with such energy that, at the time of his death, he had finished all the observing actually required over twenty-six degrees of latitude, with the exception of those at Kurrachee and Aden, which would have given but little trouble.

His labours will supply exceedingly valuable data towards solving the most interesting and difficult scientific questions as to the ellipticity of the earth and certain variations in the density of its crust.

Though Captain Basevi was anxious to observe at one other elevated station in Thibet, his work, even as regards that portion, may be considered complete; but it is much to be regretted that he was not spared to reduce his observations—a task for which he was eminently qualified with his accumulated experience of the last seven years. The Government of India has deservedly won a high reputation for its contributions to the cause of science, which have been such as to place it in the foremost rank with the most enlightened Governments of Europe. It is gratifying to think that these last labours of Captain Basevi are likely, when reduced and published, to assist in maintaining that high reputation and possibly to enhance it.

All proper arrangements will be made to complete what little remains to be done in the way of observing, with a view to finally reduce and publish the results. These will remain a noble and lasting monument of Captain Basevi's work, sufficient, I think, to establish a European reputation, which it is greatly to be regretted he did not live to enjoy.

I have no hesitation in stating that the Government of India has sustained a very great loss by the death of such a talented and devoted officer as Captain Basevi while in the prime of life. His matured experience would have been most valuable, not only in the Great Trigonometrical Survey, but in any other department of Government to which it might have been applied.

From A. O. Hume, Esq., C.B., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, to the Officiating Superintendent, Great Trigonometrical Survey of India,—No. 176, dated Simla, the 1st September 1871.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ultimo, No. 114—1036, reporting

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the death of Captain J. P. Basevi, R.E., Deputy Superintendent of the 1st grade in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

2. The Governor-General in Council desires me to express the very great regret with which he has heard of this melancholy event. His Excellency in Council entirely agrees in your high appreciation of Captain Basevi's merits. The State has lost in him a most able and talented officer, whose patient and self-denying labours entitled him to the gratitude alike of the Government he served and of the world of science to whose interests he devoted himself. His sudden death in the prime of life, at a moment when he had nearly completed the important series of observations he had been engaged on, and when he was about to proceed to England to bring them to a close, and thus, it might have been hoped, reap the well-merited reward of years of ceaseless toil, is most deeply to be regretted; and the Government of India are most anxious that every endeavour should be made to complete Captain Basevi's all but finished work, and to publish it in such a form as may render it a fitting memorial of his services and their appreciation of them.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 103RD ROYAL BOMBAY FUSILIERS BY PRINCE ARTHUR.

ON Saturday afternoon, August 19, new colours were presented to the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers by his Royal Highness Prince Arthur at Parkhurst, where the regiment is now quartered. The ceremony was performed in the presence of their Imperial Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Germany, and was witnessed by an immense number of spectators. A hymn having been sung by the band, the new colours were consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. Prince Arthur, who wore the uniform of the Rifle Brigade, then advanced, and, receiving the colours from the hands of the Princess Imperial, presented them to two ensigns, who received them kneeling. At the close of the ceremony Prince Arthur said:—"Colonel Furneaux, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers,—In confiding these colours to you I feel that I am intrusting them to men who will defend them from disgrace even with their lives. Your fine old regiment has been in many fights, and in most unhealthy climates, and you and your predecessors have earned for it a reputation which I trust will continue and increase. Should the occasion arise for your following these colours into action, think then of what your regiment did at Plassy, Mooltan, Guzerat, Ahmedabad, and in many other glorious actions, and I am sure you will do the same, and will nobly protect your colours; but should, as we all trust, the blessings of peace be secured to us, let that valuable time be employed in such earnest endeavours to perfect ourselves in the more active pursuits of our noble profession that we shall have officers capable of leading men who will be proud to follow them, and who will continue to merit the approbation of their Sovereign and the esteem of their fellow-countrymen." (Loud cheers.) Colonel Furneaux on behalf of the regiment, thanked his Royal Highness for the honour he had done them that day, and observed that the old colours were presented to the regiment by Sir Charles Napier twenty-six years ago. The Royal and Imperial party and a large number of guests were afterwards entertained at luncheon by the colonel and officers of the regiment. Shortly after four o'clock the old colours were deposited in Newport Church. Prince Arthur and the Prince and Princess Imperial of Germany were present. The vicar, standing within the Communion rails, received the colours and handed them to the Bishop of Winchester, who placed them on the Communion table. An appropriate Psalm having been sung and prayers read, the Vicar of Newport delivered a brief address, after which the whole regiment defiled through the church to take a last look at their old colours, the band playing, "Ever of thee I'm fondly dreaming."

A correspondent says Prince Arthur omitted to mention Seringapatam and Poona or Kirkee among the places at which the regiment had distinguished itself. At Seringapatam the whole regiment volunteered to storm the breach (a part only being selected). The forlorn hope was under the gallant Sergeant Graham, who was killed while in the act of planting the British colours. At Kirkee, in 1817, the regiment marched forty miles into action and won the battle under Colonel Burr—aided by the Bombay (Sepoy) Grenadiers and a few guns of the Bombay Artillery—the odds against them being quite as great as at Plassy under Clive.—*Asiatic*.

THE CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH IN EAST SURREY.

(*Times.*)

THE vacant seat for East Surrey has been won by a conservative. At the General Election in 1868, when Mr. Locke King and Mr. Buxton were the Liberal candidates, they beat their opponents by majorities which were ample if not overwhelming. Mr. Buxton polled 3,941 votes, against 3,557 given for Mr. Hardman, the more favoured of the two unsuccessful candidates. Since that time the electoral lists have been twice revised, and on each occasion the Liberal agents succeeded in outstripping their Conservative opponents in the Registration Courts by adding, as they believed, trustworthy supporters of their party to the Register. Mr. Buxton's majority of 400 ought to have increased, if the event had corresponded to the calculations made after the revision of the last autumn, to a considerably larger number. The result is a disappointment. Mr. Watney has been supported by 3,889 voters, while Mr. Leveson-Gower could secure no more than 2,770 to support his claims to represent the division. Instead of a large Liberal majority, there is a larger Liberal deficiency.

It is of no use to disguise the truth that the loss of this seat for East Surrey is an important event. Surrey was trisected by Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill, but the present East Surrey contains the most Liberal part of the old constituency of the same name, and no Conservatives have succeeded in being elected for East Surrey since Sir Robert Peel's Parliament of 1841. It is true that the Liberal majority in Parliament is large enough to spare a seat, and more, but it is impossible not to reflect that, if on chance vacancies in the representation of open constituencies, whether they be counties or boroughs, Liberal members are more often than not replaced by Conservatives, the result of a general appeal to the constituencies would leave the majority of the Liberal party very doubtful. The worst of it is that, while every one naturally seeks for some explanation of this defeat in Surrey which may make it exceptional, it is not easy to hit upon one which will stand examination. Some comfort may, perhaps, be found in the fact that Mr. Charles Buxton was most deservedly esteemed by his opponents as well as by his political friends, and that many voted for him at the last election who would have voted for the Conservative candidates had it not been for their personal attachment to him. Any one who will recall the actual circumstances of the contest of 1868 must distrust this attempt at consolation. The great issue then set before the nation had so roused its political feelings that personal predilections were almost wholly cast aside; and in Mr. Buxton's case whatever causes tended to disturb a strict party vote on the part of the electors operated against him. He fought the constituency under a certain degree of odium for the part he had taken with reference to Governor Eyre, and the proof of this was seen in the fact that he polled 200 fewer votes than his colleague, Mr. Locke King. The gain of the Conservatives cannot be made less significant than it appears by saying that Mr. Buxton owed his seat to personal favour. Neither do we see what comfort there is in the declaration that the result was foreseen. This is no doubt true, but since when has it been foreseen? If there had been a vacancy this time last year, would there have been any such anticipation of Liberal defeat? Had there been a contest then, victory would have been expected as confidently as defeat was reckoned upon yesterday. Lastly, can anything be said to have turned on the personal merits of the candidates before the constituency? Both are of the class dear to "whips,"—men who always answer to the party call without swerving from the straight line. Mr. Leveson-Gower is a distant kinsman of the noble family of Sutherland, and his good name, perhaps, stood him in some stead with the electors. He had also served an apprenticeship in former Parliaments as member for Reigate; but as his career left no other record except that when he was unseated in 1866 Reigate was disfranchised for corruption, his Parliamentary achievements did not increase the *prestige* of his name. On the other hand, Mr. Watney's chief claims to support are that he is understood to give excellent promise of being a silent member, and that he is partner in a considerable brewery. The brewery excepted—and we will presently examine into the degree of weight to be given to that circumstance—there is nothing to indicate any obvious balance either way. If we may say so without disrespect, two ingeniously constructed automata, one labelled "Ministerial" and the other "Opposition," would have produced much the same results had they been presented to the choice of the electors.

A metropolitan division of Surrey, where territorial influence goes for nothing, where intimidation is impossible and the suggestion of bribery would be ridiculous, and which no Conservative has represented since 1847, returns by a majority of more than a thousand a Conservative member to fill a Liberal seat. It is, as we have said, an unpleasant fact, but it is a fact. It scatters at once one of the idle fancies woven by men who never verify them by reference to fact—that the growing dissatisfaction of the House of Commons and of the thinking part of the community is not shared by the constituencies. No one can question the truth that those electors of East Surrey upon whose independent judgment the election rested have either gone over to the support of the Conservative candidate or held aloof from the thorough-going follower of the Ministry who sought their suffrages. This was shown by an accumulation of evidence which cannot be explained away. All the energy displayed yesterday was on the Conservative side. The Liberal management is said to have been bad and defective. What is this but saying that there was no heart on the Liberal side? It does not in the least follow that Liberal principles have become distasteful to the majority of East Surrey. This is a conclusion we should acknowledge with extreme reluctance, though we hope we should make no foolish attempt to disguise it from ourselves if it were made plain, but the moment we go below the surface we find that the alienation of the constituency does not arise from antagonism to Liberal principles, but from dissatisfaction at much that has been done in the last Session by the Ministry and which has no connexion whatever with Liberal principles.

The Publicans supported the successful candidate, and, no doubt, with greater heartiness owing to the circumstance that he is a brewer, but they would have voted for any other anti-Ministerialist with nearly the same fervour, and the additional votes Mr. Watney secured owing to his occupation were comparatively few. Mr. Bruce's Licensing Bill was the cause of their favour for Mr. Watney, but who can pretend that crude scheme, at once revolutionary and incomplete, which offended the Publicans without satisfying the friends of temperance, to have been a necessary consequence of Liberal principle? It was a grievous Ministerial mistake, and we are beginning to see its consequences. The conduct of the Government with reference to the Enclosure of Commons proved another cause of dissatisfaction among the constituency; but perverse and mischievous as this conduct has been, it has been kept in bounds only by the resistance of Liberal members. The utmost vigilance has been necessary on the part of independent members to prevent Enclosure Bills from being slipped through unobserved in the small hours of the morning. Executive feebleness, of course, contributed to alienate voters; but neither Executive feebleness nor the use of Prerogative is a necessary product of the spirit of Liberalism. Mr. Goschen has shown that a man may be Liberal and yet determined to get good and faithful service in the department under his charge; and the discussions which closed the Session proved that true Liberalism condemned hasty devices inconsistent with the supremacy of Parliament. The lesson of the East Surrey Election is plain, to those who have eyes to see what passes before them. The mistakes of the Session have told with the electors to a degree which the transparent artifices employed to cover them have failed to mitigate; and it is too probable that, unless they be retrieved before a General Election arrives, the Liberal party will have to submit once more to undergo a process of reconstruction. At present there is time to repair the mischief that has been done, but there is not too much, and another Session like the last would be fatal. The choice of the electors of East Surrey may prove to be a blessing in disguise if it is accepted as a warning that shall not pass unheeded.

LETTERS FROM PARIS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

PARIS, August 20.

THE examination of the members of the Commune was brought to a close yesterday, when Rastoul, Decamps, and Ulysse Parent were called upon to give an account of their deeds. No serious charges beyond the general accusation of having levied war against the regular Government were urged against these men, and it is a curious fact that there has been a kind of procession of clergy for several days past, the ecclesiastics coming forward to declare that they owed their lives to that member of the Commune. Regere, Clemment, Verdure, Champy, Urbain, and Decamps, have all produced priests grateful for the protection they received in the hour of trial. Yesterday, Decamps, a man who was a garçon in a wine-shop before he became, as he called it, "the Government," was accused of having so terrified the lady superior of a convent that the poor lady fled from Paris. This was not a very grave charge perhaps, and Frere Abel showed that the good woman had been intimidated by the manner in which the prisoner had twirled his moustache.

August 21.

The rumour of the retreat of M. Jules Simon, now known by the number of 606, is accredited here, and it is thought that M. de Larcy will also retire, and perhaps be followed by another member of the Cabinet. Although the two Ministers whose retirement is considered most probable belong to the Republican party, there is a rumour here this evening that M. Thiers has at last decided upon throwing himself boldly into the arms of the Left, but the air is black with rumours—with reports of intrigues and counter-intrigues and propositions for an equitable settlement of the Rivet difficulty. It is said that the Right, in consideration of Ministers being held really responsible for their acts, will make no objection to M. Thiers assuming the style and title of President of the Republic. As for the duration of powers, the idea now prevalent is that that question will be kept over until after the vacation.

Regere, one of the Communists now under trial, has written a letter to M. Thiers, in which the following passages occur. After dwelling on the moderation of the Commune, which only took from the Bank just enough money to pay the National Guards, the prisoner goes on to say:—"I only know in our day, dear and great historian, a single representative of '93, and it is yourself. What other person would have conceived the idea of concentrating the forces of France to bombard and burn a city with two millions of inhabitants, and the capital of the country? Henri IV. drew back and his right was not questioned. But he negotiated—he, King! You, without notice, crushed and burned. If you speak of the cruelties of the last days, I reply that they cannot be laid to the charge of the Commune, as that body no longer existed. I presided at the last sitting on the 20th of May."

On the other hand, at the court-martial at Versailles the President read out a document which has just come to light, and which is signed "Raoul Ragault." It runs thus:—"Execute the Archbishop and other hostages; burn the Tuileries, Palais Royal, and fall back on the church of St. Germain des Prés. All goes on well." According to the President, this order betrays a general plan for burning Paris, and renders probable the orders given by other members of the Commune. This document, the original of which is promised to the court, will be of all the more importance as the prosecutor insists on the solidarity of the members of the Commune, and on the fact of that body being a government and not an assembly. M. Puymoyen, who has already been twice before the court, volunteered further information. He said that the first order to execute the hostages directed that sixty should be shot to avenge the death of six Federals. This order appearing exorbitant to the registrar, he demanded further instructions, and the number was reduced to six. M. Puymoyen said that Abbé Duguerry was the only victim who spoke; he opened his coat and said, "Come, sirs, strike." Jean Thomas Costa deposed that Ranvier was the person who brought the order for the execution, and he swore positively to having seen Ferre at La Roquette on the day in question. Ferre energetically denied what this witness said, and begged the court to remark that he was the only person who pretended to have seen him at the prison on the 24th. A tailor came forward and stated that he had met Ferre in the Boulevard Prince Eugene, and had asked him if he had given orders for the houses to be burned. He said: "No, but it is well done." The court was crowded and hot.

In the concluding pages of the "Battle of Dorking" the author says that England would have suffered less had she allowed herself to be plundered by the soldiers than from the organized pillage to which she was subjected under the native tax-gatherer. I have been reminded of this paragraph by a circular which the Prefect of the Haute Marne has just addressed to the mayors of his department relative to the conduct of certain municipal functionaries who have accepted a percentage for collecting contributions levied by the Germans on the occupied provinces. In some parts of the country the mairès and their secretaries are said to have realized very handsome sums by accepting this odious task, and the fact of the préfect in question having considered it necessary to write a circular on this almost incredible act shows that this scandalous traffic with the enemy must have been extensively carried on.

M. Francisque Sarcey is very wroth with a certain doctor of Würtemberg who has just published a pamphlet on the intellectual degeneration of the French nation, its pathological character, its symptoms and causes. Montesquieu in his "Persian Letters" says that the French build lunatic asylums to try and make foreigners believe that the people not confined in them are sane, and here is Doctor Starck who wonders why all Frenchmen are not shut up in Charenton. Among other curious discoveries which the Stuttgart physician has made is the fact that not only is the brain of the German heavier than that of the Frenchman, but the brain of the German horse is heavier than that of the French horse. "The lunatic," says the doctor, "has this special trait—that he is absolutely blind to his own defects and mania, and that he finds capital reasons to explain all his actions. He thinks himself permitted to do everything, even those things which he objects to in another; he places himself beyond the common law and demands complete immunity for his acts. All these characteristics are to be found in a supreme degree among the French." The above indication of symptoms has greatly annoyed M. Sarcey, who declares that only a few hare-brained journalists ever demanded the Rhine boundary, and that France has a right to exclaim against the plunder of Alsace and Lorraine without being considered mad. But the more M. Sarcey argues, the more does he bring himself under the head of another category, that which "finds capital reasons." He might show that after calling down upon Prussia the obloquy of civilization, present and future for the partial bombardment of Paris, M. Thiers was quite right to bombard, and that France, which shelters Poles and Fenians, is logical in abusing England and Switzerland for harbouring French rebels; but explanations on these points would be no proof of M. Sarcey's sanity to the relentless Dr. Starck. M. Sarcey, be it added, considers Starck mad, and recommends him a douche of a few pages of Voltaire and Heinrich Heine. "Alas!" adds the writer, "the Germans have a holy horror of the wit and good sense of Voltaire!"

August 22.

There is no news of any great importance to-day. The Committee inquiring into M. Rivet's proposition envelopes its deliberations in an impenetrable cloud, and no one is permitted to pierce the mystery with which the honourable deputies shroud their endeavours to bring about a compromise. General Chanzy's discourse in favour of disbanding the entire National Guard is not only highly spoken of, but the sentiments of law and order which he expressed have been considered highly gratifying, coming as they did from one of Gambetta's officers.

Hearing that the Committee which has been examining the causes of the late insurrection was about to publish its report, M. Thiers expressed the desire to be heard, and gave the Committee some valuable information. He did not blame the troops under General Vinoy for not immediately crushing the insurrection and allowing the famous Montmartre guns to be carried off by surprise, because the Prussians had reduced the regular forces to a single division which was unequal to the duty it was called upon to perform. He did, however, blame the negligence which permitted the insurgents to possess themselves of the forts of Vanves and Issy.

In a brief account of what took place at Versailles yesterday I gave you a portion of M. Puymoyen's evidence. In speaking of the execution of the hostages he said that the martyrdom was long. "I listened," he added, "to the sounds. There was first a general discharge, then isolated shots, then a second general discharge. A last fact. A poor Custom-house man of a certain age, who walked with his back bent, had already received the push. I must tell you what the executioners call the push. When an unfortunate victim is about to be executed he is dragged along, and at a certain moment he is beaten, then suddenly pushed forward and shot. The Custom-house man had been pushed, when a woman rushed in between him and his assassins, and declared that he should be tried by court-martial. In this way he was saved. I have another piece of information to give. The young Count de Beaumont was recognized and denounced by a vivandiere. He was dragged to the Place Prince Eugene; the members of the Commune were on a balcony looking on; the woman excited the populace against this young man, who was a captain of the staff. He saw François arrive, and flung himself on his neck, because he had a kepi covered with lace. 'Save me, save me, I implore you,' he said. François repulsed him brutally, and the unfortunate fellow was immediately killed." It appears almost incredible that this witness should not have been cross-examined.

The next witness was Costa, a man who had been sent to La Roquette for forgery. The Commune made a kind of secretary of him.

President—Your occupation took you often to the Recorder's Office. Did you see Ferré there on the 24th of May?

Witness—Yes, twice. The first time, about 3 P.M., he brought in a Federal platoon charged with the execution of the hostages. He was accompanied by another member of the Commune, Ranvier. Ferré entered the Recorder's Office with Ranvier about 7 P.M.

President—Did you remark how Ferré was dressed?

Witness—He had a light-coloured paletôt with a velvet collar. That is all I remember.

President—Did they talk in the office?

Witness—Yes; but I could not hear what was said.

President—Ferré was there on the 27th?

Witness—Yes, I remember giving him a note which had been handed to me by a prisoner called Fonset, an officer of the Commune. Ferré sent for him and had him set at liberty. A few minutes afterwards Ferré called me and said, "What's your name?" I replied, "Costa." "Well, Costa," he added, "you are free without conditions." He told me Ranvier would accompany me. We left the prison together and went to the mairie. Ranvier was very tired, and had his boots taken off and his feet washed by the ladies of the ambulance, &c. &c.

President—Tell the court what you know about the slaughter of the hostages.

Witness—On the 24th of May, at 7-30 P.M., the firing party entered, Ranvier marching at the head. He appeared to exercise great authority. I was at my window on the ground-floor. There was an unusual stir in the prison. There were loud demands for Henrion, the turnkey, who could not be found. At last the keys were discovered. An officer of the National Guard then made the prisoners descend. I saw them pass under the arcades. As they went by the window Bonjean placed his hand on the Archbishop's arm. They were stopped and overwhelmed with abuse—called bandits, scoundrels, and spies. That lasted some minutes, when Ranvier, losing patience, cried, "Come, let this finish," and the victims were placed in a line against the wall. An officer drew his sword, and then lowered it, suddenly giving the order to fire. The victims fell altogether in a heap. I then thought of saving myself, and was going along the passage, when I meet François, the director, who with a revolver in his hand asked me in a ferocious tone what I was doing there and warned me about wandering about the place, &c.

President—Was Frere at La Roquette on the 26th?

Witness—Yes. I was busy at the Recorder's Office when Ferre came in, and, without speaking to any one, sat down and smoked a cigarette.

Ferre protested that he did not go to La Roquette before the 27th.

President—Do you recognize the prisoner?

Witness—Perfectly; but his hair and beard were longer.

President—You are sure that he is the member of the Commune who with Ranvier led the firing party into La Roquette, and whom you saw again on the 26th and the 27th?

Witness—I swear it.

This circumstantial evidence, which Ferre's counsel did not attempt to shake, created a good deal of sensation. Another witness of the name of Lamiral, a gendarme, stated that he witnessed the execution of the hostages, and he was nearly sure that the firing party was commanded by Ferre.

A variety of other matters was then dealt with, affecting in a more or less serious manner Jourde, Regere, Urbain, and Paschal Grousset; and then the court came back to Ferre, for whom the day was peculiarly disastrous. The appearance of M. Claude, the celebrated chief of the secret police, excited a good deal of curiosity. M. Claude was one of the first persons arrested by the Commune, and for fifty days fully expected that each morning would be his last. However, by some miracle he was forgotten, and, thanks to the director of the prison where he was confined, escaped. After M. Claude had given some evidence of no great importance M. Lasnier was called. The President called on Ferre to stand up, and asked the witness if he recognized him:—

Witness—I know him well, and I'm sure that he knows me. When in prison I was examined after an unfortunate sergent de ville who was shot. He assassinated two. We were thirteen prisoners in all. I was the third upon the list. We were assembled on the steps of the mairie. Nunber one was called, and a volunteer presented himself and killed him with a revolver. I saw this. The first shot struck the unfortunate man in the head, the second in the forehead, the third broke his jaw, and the last bullet pierced his chest. The man fell, and Ferre shouted, "Vive la Commune!" At the second execution I did not see Ferre; the victim fell dead at once, shot by a National Guard. A firing party was demanded for the other prisoners, but the officer in command of the post refused it, and to this I owe my life. We were taken back to a cell, where we remained twenty-seven hours. I was then set free, and snatched up a musket to defend myself with, for at the last moment the Federals were assassinating each other.

President—Ferre, what have you to say?

Ferre—What the witness says about me is false. I never saw him before.

Witness—This was on the 23rd of May. You had on a grey paletot, with a black velvet collar, and you cried "Vive la Commune!" when the first victim fell.

President—In fact, you recognize Ferre perfectly?

Witness—Yes; and he knows me, too.

Ferre—I affirm that is not the case. The witness is moved by personal vengeance; and, as every one has spoken of my grey paletot with the black velvet collar, he has imagined this.

Witness—When one has seen your nose, your mouth, and your glasses, one does not forget you.

Ferre—Ah! this disgusts me. I had made up my mind not to defend myself, but I must say this witness speaks falsely.

President—Your evidence is serious. You can swear to the prisoner?

Witness—I have sworn to tell the truth, and I have told it.

Ferre—That's false.

Witness—That is the man.

The prisoner appeared quite overcome; and, still under the influence of this exciting scene, the court adjourned.

August 23.

M. Thiers is said to hold to the title of President of the Republic with childish tenacity, and to object strongly to his present denomination as Chief of the Executive Power, which gives him no diplomatic standing. He has been Deputy, Minister, President of the Council, and now he desires to be President of the Republic, so as to be able to deal with foreign Sovereigns on a footing of equality. At least this is what M. Thiers's friends say. The President *in posse* received at dinner yesterday M. Vitet and several other members of the Rivet Committee, and, as evil tongues say, appealed to the material appetites of those gentlemen, who were not sent empty away. Some of M. Thiers's guests were astonished at meeting a lady of the Empire at table, the Countess Walewska.

Yesterday afternoon the Government commissioner, Commandant Gaveau, who is a tall, soldier-like, intelligent-looking man, rose to address the court-martial at Versailles on behalf of the Republic. He drew a rapid sketch of the disastrous position into which France had been plunged when the insurrection broke out, and that at a moment when a measure was under discussion for giving Paris a municipal council freely elected. He declared that the men who had revolted were the same who had acted as cowards during the siege, and had refused to fight the Prussians, desiring to reserve their forces for falling on the Government; that they were the men who had paralyzed the efforts of the army and the well-affected battalions of the National Guard. He accused the prisoners of being ready to fraternize with the Prussians, and of having pushed their vandalism so far as to demolish the column of Vendome. "Seeing themselves finally vanquished," he said, "those men imagined the most odious plan of vengeance, and found scoundrels capable of executing it. The hostages were massacred, buildings which were the glory of France and the envy of the world were burned down, whilst the cowards who had organized these atrocities, after having promised to die fighting at the barricades, had slunk away with their plunder." Commandant Gaveau insisted, 1st, That all the members of the Central Committee and the Commune are responsible for acts of those bodies during the time they were members; 2nd, That every Government being responsible for its decrees the Central Committee and the Commune must bear the terrible consequence of their acts; 3rd, That the Commune is answerable for the acts of its delegates. "The members of the Commune," he added, "appeared to be under the impression that after their orgie they would not have to render any account of the disasters they had caused, of the blood they had shed, of the innocent victims and brave soldiers who had been sacrificed to their insane ambition to rule."

When the court assembled this morning Collet, director of the La Santé prison, was called, and swore that on the 21st he received an order signed by Ferre directing him to proceed to the execution of the sergents de ville and gendarmes retained as hostages.

President—You are sure that this order was signed by Ferre?

Witness—Yes, sir; I know his signature.

Ferre objected that he might have sent an order, but not such an one as stated by the witness. Collet again positively declared that it was an order of execution.

President—By-the-way, we have such an order here. (This order was handed to Ferre, who made no remark.)

Afterwards the Government Commissioner went on with his *réquisitoire*, and dealt, first of all, with the crimes of Ferre, then those of Assi, Urbain, Billioray, Jourde, and Regere. Ferre spoke in his own defence, and reminded the court of the ten days of massacre which had followed the termination of the insurrection. Those dreadful days carried them back to the Saint Bartholomew. How long were the people to be mowed down with grape? As a member of the Commune he was in the hands of his conquerors, and they might do what they liked with his head. He had lived free and would die free. Fortune was capricious, and he would leave to the future the care of his memory and his vengeance.

The last letters received from Algeria express the belief that the present insurrection, the most formidable which has broken out since the days of Abd-el-Kader, is in a fair way to be extinguished. It was hardly to be supposed that ill-armed nomad tribes would be long able to resist an army of 80,000 men. To follow briefly an account of this rising, written by Count de Salvière, it appears that the revolt broke out in the province of Constantine in the beginning of March, whence it spread rapidly to Algiers and menaced Oran. Kabylia, ordinarily so submissive, rose like a single man; and—a fact before unheard of in the history of the colony—the seaport of Cherchell was blockaded by the natives. So wide and deep was the insurrection that the conquest of the country had to be recommenced. The colonists in the towns throw all the blame on the Arab bureaux, which were disorganized during the war with Prussia, but the Count shows that other circumstances produced the outbreak. The European population consists of about 220,000 souls, of whom only 120,000 are French. The rural element, which is partial to that military rule which protects it, counts some 20,000 individuals, but the other immigrants, who live by trade in the towns, are attached to civil government. By a Senatus-Consultum the Empire declared that the natives had an incommutable right to the soil left to them by their ancestors, but the colonists in favour of civil government and the journals of the colony have never ceased to insist that the Arabs should be driven back beyond the Tell. What the native therefore understands by civil government is the more or less rapid absorption of the country by the invaders. Now, as Count Salvière remarks, these warlike races number 2,500,000 souls; they pay all the taxes and keep the colony alive. They submitted frankly to the military authority for two reasons; in the first place, they respect the sword, which is the emblem of force, and exercises a great prestige among Orientals; and in the second place, they felt themselves protected by the Arab bureaux. When the revolution of the 4th of September broke out the colony was never more quiet as far as the natives were concerned, but never were the colonists in such a state of excitement against the mother country; that is to say, the majority of the colonists. That party had delegates in Paris who were in constant communication with the advanced members of the opposition in the Chamber. Messrs. Jules Favre and Crémieux, who had visited Algeria to plead on opposite sides in a lawsuit, had improved the occasion by declaring themselves the champions of Algerian liberty, and they kept their promises. While awaiting this régime, the colonists, under pretext of the war with Prussia, formed committees of defence, and the Algerian press used all its influence with the Government to persuade it to withdraw all its regular troops and entrust the colony to the militia. The troops were embarked for France, and immediately the revolt broke out; the few officers who had remained behind were driven out of office, and at Algiers a lawyer received the sceptre from the hands of his fellow-citizens. At Oran, Constantine, and other towns, what the Count calls "popular orgies" took place. With the colony in this sad plight, the news of the reverses of the French arms began to penetrate among the tribes, and the Turcos who escaped from Reichshofen and Sedan carried back to the colony tales calculated to inflame the minds of their countrymen, who have never renounced the idea of reconquering the dominions of their fathers. The insurrection spread like wildfire; the arrival of the Prophet who was to deliver them was announced, and the Arab leaders declared that the "man of powder" had handed over his power to the "merchant," their most bitter enemy, and that he must be opposed gun in hand. The decree of M. Cremieux, naturalizing the Israelites, increased the irritation of the Arab, whose contempt for M. Cremieux and the whole Hebrew race is well known. The Arabs were all the more annoyed at this measure because they had sent 20,000 of their children to fight for France against the Prussians, while the cowardly Jews, who paid no taxes in the colony, remained behind to make money and be pampered. "We who give our money to the Government; we," they cried, "are treated like a vanquished people!"

The writer goes on to draw a picture of Mokrani, the leader of the present revolt, a man of noble and seductive appearance, who had promised fidelity to the Governor-General, and who kept his word as long as the military régime lasted, and until he saw sedition triumphant in the towns, and learned the fate which had overtaken his countrymen in the plains of Alsace and Champagne. As for the decree of M. Cremieux, he returned it with this postscript, "I cannot accept what comes to me from the hands of a Jew. I should sooner receive it from a soldier, even were he to strike me." General Augereau at first refused to accept Mokrani's resignation as bachagha, but Mokrani insisted in a second letter, in which he declared that he had wished to resign before, and had only retained his command in consequence of "your embarrassments with Prussia. To-day I resume my liberty because I refuse to obey the civil government."

M. THIERS' TOURIST TAX.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Aug. 25.)

THE French impost upon English travellers smacks most strongly of M. Thiers' mediæval eccentricities of statesmanship—not because it is a return to the half-exploded principles of protection. Experience notwithstanding, the advantages of protection must remain matter of opinion so long as distinguished practical Frenchmen and Americans give them their adhesion. But, on the contrary, the tax on passports protects nothing; for there is no native industry in the way of internal touring. Nor do we criticise it in the interests of a country proverbial for its selfishness and self-seeking. We admit that the French financier who shifts any part of French burdens to foreign shoulders deserves well of his countrymen. We desire to regard the matter from a point of view entirely French: to take our stand in what was once the English quarter at Paris; at Rouen or Lyons—we were almost going to say at Strasburg; on the platforms of the railways of the North or East; or on the neutral decks of the Calais or Boulogne packets. And there we find ourselves in a clamorous mob of hotel-keepers, laquais de place, railway shareholders, &c.—all despondently indignant. They have had hard times of it lately. Hotels have been ambulances, mortuaries, hospices: *malgré eux*, they have been constrained to give aid and comfort to the enemy at prime cost. Railway chests have been requisitioned by the Germans and the Commune; rolling stock has rolled away towards the Rhine; permanent way has suffered as much from wear and tear as any other institution in the country. Now the sufferers had fondly hoped that the happy times of profits and dividends had come back; that they would again be turning belated families away from houses crammed to the chimneys; again stuffing to repletion each stifling compartment of their express trains. They were beginning to smile through their tears, to float up from their depression with Gallic buoyancy of spirit, and count on the war and the Commune as costly advertisements that must draw immensely. All England would be hurrying over to worship at the shrine of the sensational, and make its pilgrimage to the successive stations of the dolorous tragedy that culminated in the smoking streets of the shattered capital. These hopeful calculations were based on reason, and have been more than justified by results. Putting out of the question the ghoul-like gratification of following in the vanishing footprints of havoc, and disporting himself in the penumbra of the lowering shadow of the war, the embargo had just been raised that had fettered the roving Briton's freedom of movement. All ready for a start early in the season, broken weather kept him chafing at home; but as soon as the elements relented and the sky held up, he came with a rush. The unlucky Frenchman beheld the main current diverted by the suicidal policy of the provisional father of his country. It broke against those unlucky eight francs that had been dropped in front of Calais harbour, and the French look on at the golden tide sweeping round by their frontiers and fattening the rich soil of the Netherlands. Nay more, M. Thiers' unhappy stroke of financial ingenuity actually subsidizes the detested Teuton. The hotels of the Place Royale are filled to overflowing; shooting coats and billy-cocks swarm in the alleys of Brussels Park, and cluster round shop-windows in the Galerie St. Hubert; while the Grand Hotel is driven to the fatal precedent of lowering its charges and suffering the stranger to compound cheaply for his board. The Louvre offers a *table d'hote* at five francs, wine included, and that with provisions tending steadily upwards in the Paris markets. The coaches to Waterloo are crowded, while only stray enthusiasts or millionaires are strolling over the field of Sedan; and Hougoumont still holds its levées, while an occasional prowler visits the precincts of Chateau Bellevue. Pass on from Belgium to the provinces of the Rhine, and, as we said, the sentimental grievance is added to the material. It is too hard that the patriot who keeps a French hotel should look at the beggarly assortment of empty hooks for keys in his deserted hall while whole hordes of tourists are being accommodated with shakedowns in the very belvederes of Cologne and Deutz. We know something in this country of the indignant searchings of heart created by arbitrary and eccentric financial injustice. We can sympathize with the swelling sense of wrong that makes irritable Frenchmen choke and sputter over their disappointment, for there is nothing one is more slow to pardon than injury born of perverse stupidity.

It is charitable to credit the French Government with a reason for the policy that is so hard to account for. But the only reason conceivable is the patent one lying on the surface; that eight francs from each English traveller is so much money poured into the treasury. It is absurd to suppose that it originated in any degree in the supreme interests of the public safety. We know no living Englishman whose presence in France would involve a danger to moderate Republicanism. The genius even of a Bradlaugh or an Odger would create small sympathy among the impulsive partisans of the crippled Commune. The eloquence of an English mob-orator, even on the wild assumption of his expressing himself in intelligible French, would fall on the flame of French passion like water rather than petroleum. As for the profits of the tax, they remind one of the terms on which the intelligent subaltern raises fifty pounds for his immediate necessities when he pledges his expectations and mortgages his commission. It is as if a harbour board holding shares as individuals in the hotels of rising port should by way of nursing its prosperity impose prohibitory port dues: as if the administration of a music hall that thrives by the sale of liquors should charge heavily at the doors, while those of its neighbours stood open gratis. For every Englishman who consents to pay, at least one is deterred by the cost or the trouble, and goes elsewhere to spend the money he has destined for his holiday. Moreover, one's visits to a country often are very much matter of habit; and, whatever we may think of the Empire, its fall is certainly a calamity at best to those who throve by strangers. It might have been all very well going over to have a look at Lutetia in sackcloth and ashes, but, stripped of half her seductions, she was far less likely in any case to invite a second visit. Luxurious Paris had become simpler in her show perforce. Rich Paris had taken to retrenching. Light-hearted Paris had flamed out as a dangerous vixen, and frightened her timid admirers out of every fancy for flirtation. Half her theatres were burned, and all of them had lost the subventions that fostered their talent. The hospitable palace had been gutted whose entertainments were the paradise of ambitious Americans and rich Mexican mine-owners. The salons were shut where you could indulge in unlimited *baccarat* after suppers worthy of Lucullus. Independent of material changes for the worse, pleasant associations were rudely wrecked and dissipated, until those who had loved the place the most would shrink the most sensitively from revisiting it. In the circumstances, it seemed as if it would have paid the Government to contract with the railways to carry passengers half price; and that is precisely the moment they choose for reviving antiquated formalities, and imposing one of those taxes which irritate like midges, in the inverse ratio of their bulk. Englishmen shirk it; but Frenchmen must pay, although the money they are out of pocket never reaches the treasury. It is made up in the first place among the railway and hotel interests and the vendors of *articles de luxe*; and meantime, when the cities are verging on bankruptcy, the octroi dues decline steadily, because the floating population of travellers is thinned in favour of Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland.

We prefer to regard the affair as a French one, and we venture to offer the French Government a suggestion. Rightly or wrongly, in reflecting over ways and means, they have hit upon this particular impost, and if they decide to maintain it, they evidently had best get all out of it they can. Clearly a hard-and-fast duty of eight francs is not calculated to promote travel by its cheapness in the way that the penny postage gave an impulse to letter-writing. Surely then it would be wise to legislate to catch the wealthy; to fix the eight francs merely as the minimum tariff, but to arrange a sliding scale upwards, and impose an *ad valorem* duty. It is the course adopted with regard to all other valuables bartered between the commerce of the countries, and assuredly we export no article more valuable to the French than the English tourist. It may be objected that the collection of this sliding duty would be troublesome, and the appraising of it invidious. We should propose to meet that difficulty by engaging human nature in the service of the treasury, and leaving it to the traveller to appreciate himself according to his own conception of his position and merits. Interviews with the police would thus resolve themselves into auctions, all to the profit of the State. Visitors to the Republic would vie in subsidizing it. Fancy an alderman or the chairman of half a dozen new companies consenting to rate himself and his family on the same humble scale as his courier, or the miserable Bohemian in the beard and the knapsack who sat ogling his heiresses through clouds of tobacco smoke. You address yourself to the honest ambition inherent in moneyed men, and to motives which no one understands better than the nation which instituted the Legion of Honour. You establish a gazette, giving the daily returns of the self-estimates volunteered by each arrival. Mr. Levy, who has been thrown into the shade during the voyage by the Right Honourable the Earl of Bareacres, straightway consoles himself, and asserts his honest purse pride on landing. His neighbour, Mr. Sharpus, who is in a rather smaller way of swindling, is not to be left in the lurch; and as for Sir Silas Shovel, the eminent contractor whose credit is getting somewhat shaky, he hails the opportunity, and bids a fabulous sum for an extension of its lease. From knowledge of our countrymen, we think we can assure M. Pouyer-Quertier the system would work well; we are sure, to borrow a French phrase, that it would work *tout seul*, and prove excessively lucrative.

THERE is residing in Edinburgh a child one year old who has living a father and mother, two grandfathers and two grandmothers, four great grandfathers and four great grandmothers, four aunts and five uncles, thirteen grand aunts and eight grand uncles.

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THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE RUSSIAN AND BERLIN COURTS.

THE correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at St. Petersburg says, writing on the 12th inst.:—

"There seems to be something wrong about the relations between the Russian Court and that of Berlin. First, the proposed meeting of the two Emperors at Ems did not take place; and now it seems settled that the Emperor William will not come to St. Petersburg for the autumn manœuvres, though his arrival was looked forward to as a certainty. There is unusual bustle, too, in military quarters. On his return from Norway the Czarewitch went straight to the camp without calling at the palace; the military manœuvres have already begun, and will be more expensive and prolonged than was at first intended. But the most evident sign of a coolness towards Prussia is the reappearance of anti-Prussian articles in the Russian Press. Last December, as I wrote to you at the time, the chief censor announced to the editors of all the Russian newspapers that it was the will of the Czar that all attacks on Prussia in the press should cease. The order was faithfully obeyed, and even some journals which had formerly been declared adversaries of Prussia went so far as to publish articles setting forth the advantages of a Russo-Prussian alliance. Directly the Czar returned from his German tour all this was changed. The *Goloss*, which is known to be inspired by General Milutyn, the Minister of War, openly declares in its number of the 3rd inst. that the policy of Prussia is dangerous to the very existence of the Russian Empire. 'The events of the last ten years,' it says, 'prove that during the whole of that time Prussia has had one leading principle of action: that of securing an ally before a war and breaking the alliance as soon as it is victorious. In 1862 she entered into an eternal alliance with Austria against Denmark, and in 1866 she concluded a similar alliance with Italy against Austria. In 1870 she made friends with Russia, and now that she has gained a victory which she owes almost entirely to Russia's conservative policy, she is endeavouring to form an alliance with Austria against us. . . . Will not Europe at length understand the dangers which proceed from such a policy? Is it not time to form a league of mutual security against such machinations?'"

THE DEATH OF RENFORTH.

IN reference to the Anglo-Canadian boat-race on Wednesday, Aug. 23, the correspondent of the *Newcastle Chronicle* writes:—

The Tyne crew won the toss for choice of sides, and took the inside berth. As previously agreed on, Mr. William Oldham acted as umpire for the English crew, and Mr. James Stackhouse filled the same office for the St. John crew. The Honourable Thomas R. Jones (stakeholder) was referee. Everything being in readiness, both crews dashed their oars into the water at the same moment, and, amidst the hushed suspense of the crowd, started on their journey, without either side having obtained the least advantage. At the third stroke the Tyne crew showed three feet ahead, and as they gradually settled down to their work, and pulling in their usual grand style, at less than 200 yards they had increased their lead to fully half a boat's length. A few strokes after, to the practised eye of any one familiar with boat-rowing, there was manifestly something wrong with Renforth. He appeared to falter and to pull out of stroke. The other members of the crew held gallantly on, and for the next 200 yards they, notwithstanding Renforth's irregular rowing, maintained their lead of half a length. By the time this point was reached Renforth's condition had told its tale; he was swaying from side to side of the boat. The St. John crew were soon level; and, pulling their usual short rapid stroke with great regularity and precision, they began to forge ahead, and by the time the boats had gone half a mile the Tyne men were nearly three lengths behind. At this point Kelley called on Renforth to make an effort, and the gallant fellow rowed on with great resolution, but evidently in a sinking condition, till one mile and a quarter of the course had been covered. The oar then dropped from his hand; turning to Kelley he said, "Harry, I have had something," and then fell backward into the boat. Kelley held the poor champion, while Percy and Chambers rowed the boat to Appleby's Wharf. Renforth (who was quite insensible when he was landed) was then carried from the boat on the arms of his mates, put into a conveyance, and driven a mile and a half to Claremont House, their training quarters. Here he was laid on his own bed. Kelley took him in his arms, while Percy and I rubbed his feet. We anxiously inquired for a medical man, and mounted messengers were despatched in every direction in search of one. It was quite half an hour before one was found—the most anxious half hour I ever passed. Before the doctor arrived our poor friend had recovered consciousness, and the first words he uttered were, "It is not a fit I have had—I will tell you all about it directly." He then became cold and almost pulseless. He could scarcely bear to be touched, and his mouth every now and then filled with froth. Kelley, Percy, William Blakey, and I did the best we could to keep up the circulation in his limbs, but all our efforts were unavailing. Dr. Johnson, of St. John, who had now arrived, made a careful examination of our patient, and ordered him a little brandy and water, and directed that hot bottles should be put to his feet. Dr. MacLaren also shortly came to us, and, taking out his lancet, he opened a vein in each arm; but for a considerable time the blood would scarcely flow, and it became obvious that poor Renforth was sinking fast. After a brief consultation, the two doctors gave us all to understand that our countryman was dying. Kelly took Renforth's head between his hands and cried bitterly. Percy, Chambers, and Bright, the remaining members of our crew, along with William Blakey, John Adams, Robert Liddell, and myself, stood around the bed, and witnessed, with ill-suppressed emotion, the vigorous life of our poor friend gradually ebb away. At a quarter to nine o'clock, within two hours of the time when he had left the same house full of health and spirits, our dear comrade and England's greatest oarsman passed quietly to rest, without a struggle and apparently without pain, in the arms of the most skilful competitor he ever had and one of his truest friends—Harry Kelley.

I have put the question of the cause of Renforth's death to Dr. MacLaren, and he informed me that in his opinion it was caused by congestion of the lungs, adding that he supposed that he was making tremendous exertions in the race when the fit seized him. An inquest will be held on the body.

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Mooltan	Punjab Bank. Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Moulmein	W. H. Porter, Esq.
Mozufferpore (Tirhoot)	Messrs. W. H. Jones & Co
Murree	Messrs. Jno. Thorp & Co. Punjab Bank.
Murree Hill	Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank. Mussoorie Savings Bank.
Mysore	J. W. Hayes, Esq.
Nagpore	Messrs Howard Brothers.
Narrakal	Messrs [illegible] Jehangeerjee, Esq.
Nassick	Messrs. Oliver & Co.
Nynee Tal	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Oomrawuttee	C. W. Collins, Esq.
Penang (Straits Settlements)	Messrs. Lorrain, Gillespie & Co.
Peshawur	W. G. Doyle, Esq. Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Phillour	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Poona	Frank Orr, Esq.
Rajcote	Messrs. Manockjee Anderjee & Co
Rangoon	F. N. Burn, Esq.
Rawul Pindee	Messrs. Jno. Thorp & Co. Punjab Bank. Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Rutnagherry	Keshew Gunshet, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Sealkote	Jamsetjee's Sons.
Secunderabad	Cursetjee & Co. M. Soobaraya Moodeliar, Esq.
Shanghai	Messrs. Chapman, King, & Co.
Sholapore	L. H. Butcher, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Sukkur	Messrs. Jehangheer & Co.
Surat	Messrs Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Tuticorin	F. Adderley, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Vingorla	H. B. Major, Esq.

Forms of Proposal may be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Secretaries or Agents of the Company; and they will be glad to give any information that may be required.
By order,
D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.
OFFICE, 4, Church Lane, Bombay.

LONDON AGENTS.
MESSRS. M. S. REED & Co., 164, Fleet Street, E.C.

LAW AGENT FOR RECOVERY OF CLAIMS ON THE "ALBERT."
JAMES HASWELL, Esq., Writer to H. M.'s Signet.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security it is believed that the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
PHYSICIAN IN BOMBAY—J. MACKENZIE, F.R.C.S.
Careful selection of lives, and consequent large Bonuses, are secured, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium ....£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Policies are issued under the LIFE BRANCH of this Company in Bombay on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ, with special advantages, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING
(A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.)
TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.
DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq., W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policy-holders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Bombay. Agents.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE—19 & 20, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED £2,500,000
AMOUNT PAID UP £250,000

INDIAN BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS OF THE INDIAN BRANCH.
A. Thorndike Esq., (Messrs. Atkinson Tilton & Co.) Merchant.
T. A. Apcar, Esq., (Messrs. Apcar & Co.) Merchant.
G. M. Blacker, Esq., Merchant.
J. C. Murray, Esq., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble G. C. Paul, Officiating Judge of the High Court.
C. Sanderson, Esq., (Messrs. Berners, Sanderson and Upton) Solicitor and Registrar of the Diocese of Calcutta.
MANAGER IN INDIA.
C. H. OGBOURNE, ESQUIRE.
MEDICAL REFEREE FOR BOMBAY.
DR. H. W. DIVER, No. 30, Meadow Street.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
1. The rates of premium are moderate (generally lower than other Offices), and the conditions of assurance liberal.
2. Premia are received in Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly Instalments.
3. Claims are paid one month after satisfactory proof of death.
4. Lives assured at Indian rates (not being seafaring persons, are permitted to reside in any part of the world in time of peace.
5. The office is a comparatively young one (first Policy issued in 1862), and is therefore free from old Liabilities.
6. It possesses a very large Capital, the whole of which is fully subscribed.
7. Its investments are all of a first-class character.
8. The Life Funds are allowed to accumulate in Special Trust or the primary security of Life Policies.
9. The expenses of management are guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement not to exceed 10 per cent. of the Premium Income.
10. The London Direction consists of first-class City Merchants, who look after the business themselves, who are all Shareholders in the Company, and nearly all of whom have been on the Board from the commencement.
11. The large Bonus declared to Policyholders at the declaration of Profits up to December 1867.
12. The first-class position which the office holds at home, as shown by the price of its Shares on the London Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT CONCESSION TO THE ARMY.
The Directors of this Company have decided upon accepting the Lives of Military Men, who are not on Active Service, AT THE SAME RATES AS CIVILIANS; provided that before proceeding on Active Service, due notice is given to the Manager, and a commensurate extra Premium paid. Subject to this stipulation, the Civil rates of Premium WILL IN FUTURE APPLY EQUALLY TO MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS, and the former will be enabled to effect Assurances with this Company UPON MORE FAVOURABLE TERMS THAN CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY OTHER OFFICE.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.
The English rate takes effect from the date of departure for Europe from Alexandria to Port Said, and the Indian rate from the date of arrival at either of those places outward bound.
Medical Fees and Stamp Duty are paid by the Company. No Entrance Fee or other payment is required of the Assured beyond the Premium.
The following Agents have been appointed in connexion with the Life Department:—

Agra	Uncovenanted Service Bank.
Allahabad	C. J. Cooke, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Akyab	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Bankipore	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Behar Districts	J. Almeida, Esq.
Benares	H. T. Balfour, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Bangalore	N. R. Bain, Esq.
Bombay	Messrs. Geo. W. Wheatley & Co.
Cawnpore	W. Neill, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Bank of Upper India.
Ditto	T. Lucas and Co.
Chittagong	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Chumparun	James Begg, Esq.
Chumparun Districts	E. C. Lamb, Esq.
Cochin	Pearce, Leslie and Co.
Coconada	Abell, Will & Co.
Dalhousie	Walter Adlard, Esq.
Delhi	Delhi and London Bank.
Ditto	H. B. Sterndale, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Dinapore	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
Dacca	N. P. Pogose, Esq.
Jhansie	Bazenjee Furdoonjee, Esq.
Kurseong	C. Graham, Esq.
Lahore	Hector Gunn, Esq., Agra Bank.
Ditto	J. D. Watters, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Lucknow	W. Dickson, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Ditto	Delhi and London Bank.
Madras	C. L. O'Brien, Esq., Secretary to Local Board.
Moulmein	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Mean Meer	W. Adlard, Esq.
Meerut	Greetham and White.
Mirzapore	T. Lucas and Co
Monghyr	Thomas & Co.
Mussoorie	Delhi and London Bank.
Nagpore	T. A. Clarke, Esq.
Patna	Messrs. Kelly & Co
Ditto	W. Fraser, Esq., Bank of Bengal.
Purneah	P. H. D. de Dombal, Esq.
Rangoon	Messrs. Bulloch Brothers.
Rohilkund Districts	H. Costley, Esq
Sylhet	E. G. Foley, Esq.
Saugor	J. A. Withall, Esq.
Simla	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Tirhoot	E. Dalgleish, Esq.
Umballa	Simla Bank Corporation.
Ditto	United Bank of India.
Ditto	Greetham and White.

Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet of the Company together with Forms of Proposal and all further information may be obtained on application to
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.,
March 1871. Agents at Bombay.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.
The undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row G. F. HENRY, Agent.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED £1,800,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1859 ....£228,314 7s. 3d.
Do. 1869 ....£485,180 5s. 8d.
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.
Life Premiums for 1859 ....£ 62,919 7s. 11d.
Do. 1869 ....£213,420 14s. 8d.
The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	24 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st June 1871.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.
An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of
THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.
MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.
LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.
Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.
PROFITS divided every five years.
The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
BOMBAY BOARD.
H. Prentis, Esq., (Messrs. Prentis, Craigie and Owen.)
J. F. Moir, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
K. C. McIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
Dr. John Mackenzie.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY.
The London, Asiatic, and American Company (Limited).

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.
THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR
(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,
Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.
Saves 90 per cent. in oil.
Sole Licensees,
CLARKE AND DUNHAM,
COLONIAL ENGINEERS.
Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory
48, Mark Lane, London.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

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